SATURDAY NIGHT

IN THIS ISSUE

WHY BROADWAY TURNED ME DOWN

by FRIDOLIN

MARCH 6, 1951 VOL. 66, NO. 22

—Nott & Merrill

BENTLEY OF THE LEAFS: *"Hockey's been good to me."* *See Page 11.*

10c

Seventy Pulse Beats for a Hard-Boiled Egg

Business Front: ERP and a Hot War

Paul Hesse photo

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
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BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: One of hockey's endurable greats, the Toronto Maple Leafs' **Max Bentley** this year may be reaching the end of a long and happy trail. Looking back over his career in "the game," this dazzling centre man told SN writer Kim McIlroy that if he had to do it again, hockey would still be his life. In spite of the ups and downs that are part of the big league players' luck, he hasn't regretted a minute of it. Some experts say Bentley is the "greatest stickhandler in the game today;" others that the title is between Bentley and Rocket Richard of the Montreal Canadiens. Whether or not Bentley retires this year, he will still be a power in sports. If he does retire, he plans to keep his hand in by coaching an amateur team out west and to indulge in his second favorite sport, still on ice—curling. For more on Max Bentley, currently tied for third place in NHL list of top scorers, see Page 11. —*Photo by Nott and Merrill.*

Next Week: Northern Ontario is a "Waiting Bonanza," says Don Delaplante, well-known northern newspaperman. His story — another in SN's "Canada" series — will graphically present the highlights of the fantastic wealth, the distinctive cities, and the outstanding people of this large area . . . P. M. Richards will give further information on investment trusts and how you can use them to hedge against inflation . . . World of Women will discuss the problems of teenagers — "Parents: Victims or Villains?"

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Payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries	1,103,304.83	946,641.37
Reserves and Profits held for Policyholders	17,847,832.10	16,179,766.65
Total Assets	20,485,263.76	18,781,431.48
New Insurance Issued	15,093,139.00	14,945,872.00
Insurance in Force	102,461,086.00	95,872,692.00

(The last two totals are exclusive of Immediate Annuities)

SOVEREIGN LIFE RATE OF GROWTH IN LAST 10 YEARS

	1941	1950
Total Cash Receipts	$ 1,660,980.	$ 3,852,871.
Total Assets	8,644,043.	20,485,264.
Policy Reserves	7,417,471.	17,612,965.
New Insurance Written	6,395,944.	15,093,139.
Insurance in Force	37,693,123.	102,461,086.

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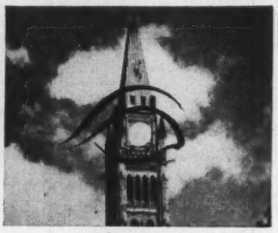

OTTAWA VIEW

BRIGADE FOR KOREA

MINISTERS and officials are now busy telling enquirers that the Government never said the Special Force would go to Europe instead of Korea. They are perfectly right. Every official statement — and there haven't been many — was carefully hedged. The latest was at the beginning of this month when Defence Minister **Claxton** first announced officially that Canada would send a brigade-group to General Eisenhower's force in Europe. Claxton then added: "We hope it may arrive about the same time as the additional U.S. forces, but this may depend on events in Korea."

It is, however, also true that the Government hoped, and for a very long time believed, that the Special Force would be available for the European commitment. Actually all that will be left of it at Fort Lewis will be three infantry battalions. The brigade headquarters, the artillery and the ancillary units will go to Korea; first call on remaining infantry battalions will be to provide replacements.

. . . AND FOR EUROPE

IN THE ABSENCE of any official statement, it is presumed that the Army will build up a new brigade group for Europe. It will be built around a cadre of experienced men drawn from the remainder of the Special Force and the Active Army, with new recruits added. The Army's net intake of new recruits in January was 1,074; and in the first two weeks of February 603. If that rate is maintained, it will not take so very long to collect another 5,000 men; but they still have to be trained.

Without the Korean commitment, the Canadian brigade-group for Eisenhower *could* have been sent earlier; but it's not certain that it *would* have have been. The Government has always been vague about the date of despatch, and the comparison with despatch of U.S. forces reveals very little. The U.S. 4th Infantry Division, already trained, will be the first to go. After that come National Guard divisions, not yet ready. Canada should still be able to keep up with some of them. Nor will the Army be behind the Air Force : the first RCAF Wing for Eisenhower is not due till next winter, the remaining squadrons still further off. Many have under-estimated the time required for this program.

U.K. LOSES OUT

IT NOW SEEMS very unlikely that the U.K. will be able to get the F86 fighters it wants from Canadian production. The possibility is still not ruled out entirely; but during this year, when the supply of jet engines is so tight, the provision of F86's under mutual aid arrangements seems to be out. Canadair Ltd. could produce the airframes, but the engines are the bottleneck; the RCAF will be using all it can get.

HOPALONG GARDINER

THE VISIT of Agriculture Minister **Gardiner** to London last week was in the true pistol-packing style of a Western hero. He hops on to transatlantic planes as on to a favorite bronco. The U.K. Government seems to have been polite, but completely firm. Indeed, U.K. ministers may have been a bit astonished to find the Western hero reopening the fight for extra wheat payments when the Government of which he is a member had formally closed the books as long ago as last summer. Hansard records all the British reasons for not feeling any additional payment was due, together with some others: they were presented to the House by **C. D. Howe,** who has not changed his mind. But Gardiner does not give up easily, either in Cabinet or outside.

ESTIMATES SOON

THE Government's estimates for 1951-52 are very nearly complete. They should be ready for Parliament the first week in March. Finance Minister **Abbott** would like to bring down his budget as soon as possible after that, but he cannot give much attention to budget details (apart from broad policy) until the estimates are complete. It is still doubtful whether he will be able to get the budget speech and resolutions ready before Easter.

The sections of the estimates which have given most trouble are those dealing with civilian projects which are on the borderline of "essentiality": prairie farm improvement projects, health grants, Indian schools. Abbott and his officials have the unpleasant task of deciding which to omit.

DEFENCE PRODUCTION

OFFICIALS concerned with the defence program are impatient to get parliamentary approval of the bill establishing the "Defence Production Department." It won't remove all the headaches by a long way, but they think it will help to get things rolling faster. No one denies that there have been regrettable delays, partly because the Department of Trade and Commerce simply was not staffed to handle big production problems, and partly because of the usual difficulty of the armed forces in settling fixed types. There are always improvements over the horizon, and the difficulty is to decide whether to wait for them or concentrate on present designs. Examples: the U.S. 155 mm. gun and the 105 mm. were both considered for production here. We'll make the first; but we'll hold off the 105 mm., buy what we immediately need and wait for an improved design.

CAPITAL COMMENT

Why the UFA Was Not Absorbed

A SERIES of books is emerging from the presses which in due course will tell pretty much the whole story of the political uprisings on the prairies. These began almost as soon as any large number of grain growers had got into production, and continue in the CCF and Social Credit governments of today. The two latest books to appear are a biography of Henry Wise Wood, and an account of the CCF experiment in Saskatchewan. The latter, *Agrarian Socialism,* is written by S. M. Lipset and the former by William Kirby Rolph.

The rise of the Progressive party across Canada, when I was in my late teens, was an event of absorbing interest to me, and no doubt to thousands of other young men and women of the time. There were certain puzzling features about the way the Progressive party largely crumbled away, and yet left a hard core which formed part of the nucleus of the CCF *here,* and fathered the Social Credit movement *there.*

I arrived at Ottawa when the "Ginger Group" was still making political history, though the original Progressives had suffered severe erosion and fission; and one of the early stories I reported was the formation of what was called the "Co-operating Groups" (the forerunner of the CCF) in the spring of 1930. Though I discussed the rise and fall of the Progressive party many times, and became well acquainted with the UFA members and the remnants of the Progressive movement, there were angles which I never understood. Morton and Rolph, in these recent books, bring out some missing factors and clarify the mystery a good deal.

Two Kinds of Progressives

The successful wooing of the Progressives of 1921 by Mackenzie King was evident enough, and the logical end seemed to be the complete absorption of the Progressive movement into the Liberal party. But it became apparent quite early that there were at least two very different kinds of Progressives; and that one branch was not absorbable. Mackenzie King had described the Progressives as "Liberals in a Hurry." And the speeches and actions of many farmer members in the 1920's lent much color to this description. But when a hard core was left of the original 64, and this core showed no signs of joining the Liberal party; and when it in turn helped form the CCF and fathered (or step-fathered) the Social Credit movement, it was clear that *those* Progressives, at least, were not Liberals in a hurry or any other kind. What they were, and why they behaved as they did, comes out very well in the Rolph-Morton volumes.

Wood's Doctrine

Henry Wise Wood supplied much of the original and basic political doctrine which was to decide that the Alberta wing of the Progressives would not be susceptible to the blandishments of Mackenzie King, or of Crerar or Forke when the latter joined the Liberals.

As Morton points out, Wood and his associates "were attempting to graft a program of guild socialism on the farmers' movement and a program of group representation on the political movement." They were prepared to break away from parliamentary representation as hitherto practiced in Canada. Their conception of democracy called for members to be direct delegates, rather than representatives: members were to be subject to the UFA organization within their constituency, and not even to the party leaders.

This concept was to prove too extreme: but even so, the UFA members carried to Ottawa loyalties, first to their constituents, and second to Henry Wise Wood, which precluded any thoroughgoing cooperation with the other Progressives, and absolutely prevented a fusion within the Crerar-Forke party caucus.

It says much for the influence of Henry Wise Wood on the Alberta political movement, that he met and overcame the national and historic concept as preached by Crerar and Forke. The Alberta members remained aloof in 1925, in 1926 and in 1930. And when the UFA was wiped out in 1935, by a new uprising, which reaped the harvest of Social Credit sown earlier by UFA theorists, the new party showed the same tendency to be a constituency and provincial party, and not a segment of any national organization. The instincts of Mackenzie King, of Crerar and Forke, were more sound, having in mind the unity and integration of Canada.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

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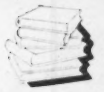
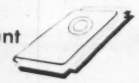


like "Bound to Rise" and "Strive and Succeed" were very popular indeed. Almost all Alger's stories told of a poor boy

who saved a rich man from serious injury or worse. And, *always*, the poor boy became rich himself . . .

Today, we are not at all sure this is the best way to get rich. Rich men are few. And most of them seem quite competent at keeping from under the feet of runaway horses or automobiles.

However, all of us confidently feel we are "Bound to Rise." Our desire is to "Strive and Succeed." And we feel one of the best ways to do this is by opening a Savings Account  with The Dominion Bank. It is a *good* thing to read books

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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 66 No. 22 March 6, 1951

Easy Is the Descent

THE Nolan case is obviously destined to be a landmark in the history of the long, slow decline of government honesty towards property rights as they are determined by the courts of the land. It is a simple case, which has up to now been decided against the Government of Canada by three successive courts of Manitoba and of the Dominion. Having been originally instituted before the abolition of appeals to the Privy Council, it can be carried to that body, and the Minister of Justice has decided to take it there. Unlike most of the newspapers which have commented on the appeal, we can see no objection to this course. What does appal us is not the decision to appeal but an announcement which accompanied it.

It was, says Mr. Garson, the intention of the Government and Parliament, in drafting the legislation under which Mr. Nolan's barley was seized (the National Emergency Transitional Powers Act), to prevent "fortuitous profits resulting directly from decontrol" from being reaped by commercial traders. Nobody will complain of that intention; but three courts have said, and the court of final judgment may still say, that the language of the Act did not achieve that intention. Mr. Nolan was the only one among the owners of barley seized under the Act who suspected that the Act was inadequate for that purpose, and he therefore instituted his suit, or required the Attorney-General of Canada and the Canadian Wheat Board to sue him. The rest of the barley owners accepted the settlement proposed by the Wheat Board. It is perhaps not irrelevant to add that Mr. Nolan lives in Chicago.

"Should this appeal not be successful", says Mr. Garson, meaning should the Privy Council agree with the three Canadian courts that the method employed in dealing with Mr. Nolan's barley was not properly authorized by the Act, the Government will, "in order to carry out the principle of preventing such fortuitous profits, introduce legislation in Parliament confirming the settlements with all of the commercial traders in oats and barley, other than Mr. Nolan."

Exception for Mr. Nolan

SHOULD the Government's appeal not be successful, these settlements will of course all be invalid, being the result of the exercise of a power which the final court will then have declared that the Government did not possess. Parliament is therefore to be asked to pass retroactive legislation declaring them valid, without which legislation the Dominion would be in the position of having to treat with all the other traders on the same basis as with Mr. Nolan.

This is bad enough, but an even more serious element is the fact that this announcement of the Government is obviously intended to come to the attention of the Privy Council. Mr. Garson's language is that the Government feels that "no exception in favor of Mr. Nolan should be recognized" until a final judicial decision. If that decision is against the Government, it will merely establish an "exception in favor of Mr. Nolan". It will not affect any other claim, even though hundreds of other persons may be in precisely the same position as Mr. Nolan—except that they did not litigate. We hope we are not committing contempt when we suggest that this situation might conceivably have some influence on the mind of the Privy Council. We feel reasonably sure that we are not committing it when we suggest that the Government may have hoped that it would have some influence.

We agree perfectly with the Government that fortuitous profits from decontrol are undesirable and should be prevented. We should agree with the Government that the question whether they actually are prevented by existing legislation ought to be settled by the highest available court.

PASSING SHOW

HALF of Canada's immigrants are said to be refugees from the Russian Iron Curtain. The rest are refugees from the British Iron Ration.

Spend all you can now. Then you won't be so angry when you have to make compulsory savings.

The Ontario Bricklayers' Union, it seems, is not opposed to immigration so long as the immigrants are pledged not to lay bricks.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen in the U.S. is even contemptuous about fines for contempt.

Too many people are dying as a result of smoking in bed, and it is suggested that all beds be required to have asbestos blankets.

"Cites Senators Pattern for Brotherhood," says an Ottawa headline, which had us completely buffaloed until we found it referred to a hockey team.

In Communist countries it is a crime to say that war is inevitable. In capitalist countries it is a mistake to assume that peace is inevitable.

Double-ended understatement of the century: "J. S. Woodsworth was a humble man compared to Bennett."—D. A. McGregor in *Vancouver Province*.

There is to be no "paternalism" about the Colombo Plan, but we think beneficiaries will be allowed to say "Thanks, Uncle."

Present Conservative attitude on the manpower problem suggests that it may soon be permissible to speak kindly of the late Dr. Manion.

Toughest Canadian pun of the week comes from the *Toronto Star*, which says that the proposed tax on nudist camps will be an uncover charge.

Lucy says that life insurance doesn't insure your life, and apparently in BC hospital insurance doesn't insure you a hospital.

THROUGH DARKEST OTTAWA WITHOUT A GUN.

if any principle were going to be involved in that court's decision; but the Government proposes to enact that no principle shall be settled by that decision except a few thousand dollars for Mr. Nolan. Even so, we have no objection to the highest court being consulted.

But we disagree violently with the Government when it demands that Parliament, if and when it shall have been declared by all the competent courts to have failed to embody its intent in effective legislation, shall enact new *ex post facto* legislation for the sole purpose of overriding the decision of the courts about the legislation which existed when the transactions involved were carried out. And we disagree still more violently when it publicly announces, in advance of the final decision, that it will thus seek to annul that decision, in all its effects except upon the single case of Mr. Nolan, if the decision goes against it.

And incidentally, why does it stop there? Why does it not announce that it will ask Parliament to pass a Bill prohibiting the Government from obeying any adverse decision of the Privy Council? Parliament, we are afraid, would pass it. Mr. Nolan would not like it, but he lives in Chicago and is a maker of fortuitous profits; nobody need pay any attention to him. The general principle that the rights of an owner of property within the jurisdiction of the Canadian Parliament are what the law *as interpreted by the courts* declares them to be has already been torn up in every case except Mr. Nolan's. Why make an "exception in favor of Mr. Nolan"?

Another Welcome Year

RELATIONS between Britain and Canada have had their ups and downs in the years since the war. Some silly things have been said on both sides by men who should have known better. But we think both countries have been exceptionally well served by the High Commissioners in each other's capitals. In London both Norman Robertson and Dana Wilgress, who succeeded him, proved excellent models of the modern diplomat, who is more at home in an old suit than a frock coat and who serves his country best by talking the best sense about economic and political problems.

In Ottawa the United Kingdom has been represented by Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, who had the difficult job of succeeding Malcolm Macdonald. His five year term was due to end this spring and the announcement that the U.K. Government would leave him here for another year was most welcome. Sir Alexander has been a most faithful exponent of his own country's point of view, but he has always shown at the same time a real understanding of Canada and a sympathy with Canadians of all kinds. Both personally and professionally, he has won much respect.

We wish Sir Alec and Lady Clutterbuck the best thing we can think of. That is that they should enjoy their extra year here as much as they have always appeared to enjoy the earlier years.

Keeping Respectable

THE CONTRIBUTION of $25 million as Canada's share in the first year of the Colombo Plan is enough to maintain respectability, and that is about all you can say for it. We should perhaps be grateful that the Cabinet approved even so much: some ministers would certainly like it to have been less, and no doubt the Government will produce calculations to show that this represents Canada's fair share. It does, in fact, represent the bare minimum contribution we could have made if we were going to play our part in the plan at all. We've bought our seat and we've bought it at the cheapest possible rate. And with an air of pompous self-righteousness which is certainly not justified by the size of our contribution, we've made ponderous declarations demanding that everybody else must do their part too. It's all very typical of how small-minded Governments are apt to be, and we don't find it very edifying.

—Miller

HERE *for Another Year: Sir Alec Clutterbuck.*

At first glance the suggestion that India might like to take some of her share in the form of wheat also seems like a cheap way out for Canada. Actually a contribution in the form of wheat—if that is the form the Indians want, and it must be for them alone to say—may be practical and sensible. It will release that many dollars which India would otherwise have had to spend, and the "counterpart funds" which the Indian Government will get from the sale of the wheat will be used to finance internal development. If $25 million is all the Canadian dollars we are to provide for the plan, wheat may be as good a commodity as any for India to take out of her share. But we would rather have seen the gift of wheat handled as a separate transaction over and above the rather meagre contribution to the Colombo Plan.

Canadian Reading

IT IS SOMETIMES very difficult for Canadians to restrain their impatience at the one-sided treatment of Canadian affairs in U.S. papers and periodicals. It is intensely irritating to know that mis-statements of fact and violently biased perspectives are being presented to American readers. But there is very little that ordinary Canadians, or even Canadian editors, can do about it. But it is a different situation altogether when Canadians themselves are misled about Canada's part in world affairs by the American periodicals which circulate widely in this country; and that has been happening all too often. Last week's *Financial Post* remarked on this problem, and added this comment: "The influence of periodicals such as SATURDAY NIGHT, *Maclean's*—and we may even with due regard for modesty, include the *Financial Post*" [they certainly may]—"in putting forward to the people of Canada a fair and comprehensive picture of Canada's role in the world crisis is, we submit, of exceedingly great significance in the national interest."

With this contention we entirely agree. Magazine publishing in Canada is a difficult, and not very profitable undertaking. But without its own magazines Canada would be very much less a nation than it is today. Publishers have never asked for the exclusion of competing U.S. papers, enjoying financial resources far beyond those of Canadian firms. It is in the last resort for the Canadian reading public to decide whether, and how much, it wants to read Canadian news and views. We believe that the circulation of such views in Canadian periodicals is essential to a healthy national outlook. And that is why we find our job so much worthwhile.

This Was Not the Journal

IN AN article in last week's issue we inadvertently used the word "*Journal*" in place of "*Citizen*" at one point in a series of paragraphs dealing with the action of the *Ottawa Citizen* in printing a report of an off-the-record speech by Justice Minister Garson and boasting that it had secured it by placing a reporter in an adjoining room in the hotel.

We think it must have been fairly obvious to the great majority of our readers that it was the *Citizen*, the paper named throughout the rest of the story, to which this sentence referred. But we take this opportunity to assure our readers that the *Journal*, a paper for which we have the highest esteem, has never to our knowledge listened at a keyhole nor published a report of a speech delivered with the understanding that it was not to be reported.

The sad part of it is that the *Citizen* is also a paper which enjoys a good deal of our esteem, and we are at a loss to understand how it came to suffer such a lapse of judgment.

Bombs and Worry

IT IS clearly sensible to transfer responsibility for civil defence from Mr. Brooke Claxton to Mr. Paul Martin. The problems involved are much closer to Mr. Martin's department, and they all involve the provincial governments with which he is in closer touch. It will probably be encouraging, moreover, to those Canadians who worry about having an atom-bomb dropped on them—and some of them are in the most unlikely places—to think that Mr. Martin's remarkable energy will now be devoted to their protection. But we hope Mr. Martin's enthusiasm for his new task will not lead him too far.

Last week Mr. C. D. Howe blurted out something which his colleagues had been too delicate to mention—that there aren't more than seven targets in Canada which any sensible enemy would bother with. We suspect that even these seven would be secondary, and that a Russian pilot would have to do some explaining if he dropped his bomb on Ottawa or Toronto when he might have got to Pittsburgh. The effects of an atomic attack on any target can be greatly reduced by preparation. All essential services must be duplicated and scattered; hospitals must be built, and dumps of food, medical supplies and fire-fighting equipment, provided outside the target area. It can be done, but at a cost which would make our present defence budget look puny.

The reasonable thing at this stage, it seems to us, is to make plans and surveys of the most likely targets and to use these in locating any new facilities that have to be built. It is also

sensible to train a few selected people as a nucleous round which an effective organization could be built if the need becomes urgent. But we should be sorry to hear a clamor for huge expenditures. Certainly if we were Russians looking for places to drop atom-bombs, we would derive much satisfaction from frightening people whom we would never think of bombing.

A Free-for-All?

THE possibility that Government controls may have to be enforced unfortunately still exists. Whether it becomes actual depends in considerable degree on how Canadians conduct themselves in the meantime. Either voluntarily or by compulsion we must have a new restraint on both sides of industry. It is unprofitable, and worse, for labor to go on saying to business: "Yah, look at your profits", while business blames everything on labor's wage demands. Both profits and wages have been at exceptionally high levels in the last few years, though it must always be remembered that there are many businesses and some classes of workers of whom this is not true. Much of the profits has been put back into new developments, which will be of incalculable benefit to Canada; but distributed dividends of many companies (though by no means all) have been high.

The fat years are now at an end. The need for 1951 is for management and labor together to put into the consumers' hands as many goods as possible at the lowest possible price. If Canadians cannot do this of their own good sense, then the Government will have to do what it can to make them do it. If it has to be done by rule it will not be done as well as if it's done voluntarily. Rules by their nature tend to be inflexible where flexibility is required. Certainly no one need expect to like the rules; and no one—not even Mr. Conroy's unions—can expect to be left outside the rules.

Maximum production is the chief means towards avoiding inflation, and employers are likely to be quite favorable towards it in a period of rising prices and booming markets. In this situation it is the restrictions on working hours imposed by labor that are likely to be the chief obstacle, and it is a good thing that some labor leaders are showing a disposition to be tolerant towards 44 hours a week if the overtime rate is sufficiently generous.

Soup and Kurds

"The South African House of Assembly were told today by Mr. Charles Swart, Minister of Justice, that a Communist-led secret organization is preparing a soup."—*Liverpool Daily Post.*

"Moscow Stirring the Kurds" — Headline, *Manchester Guardian.*

IF WE *ever arrive at that halcyon day*
When our status has ceased to be grave,
And because of our strength we can truthfully say
North Koreans and Chinese behave,
When the polyglot men in the forces (UN)
Have achieved, with comparative ease,
A victorious drive where there's nothing alive
With the single exception of fleas. . .

When American papers unblushingly say
That unrest has been pretty well banned,
And John Public becomes optimistic and gay
In persuasion that Peace is at hand. . .
We are still in a mess: the Albion press
Gives its readers discomforting words,
For a Communist group is preparing a soup
While the Kremlin is stirring the Kurds.

J. E. P.

The Religious Bookshelf

by B. K. Sandwell

IN THE Protestant section of the North American population there is an unprecedented amount of discussion going on in print about religion, and a very strong tendency to differentiate between religion and the organized church. When a North American Protestant talks about the spiritual body of Christ he is likely to be thinking very little of any organized body, or even of the World Council of Churches, and very much about "the whole body of believers here on earth," and if he draws a circle at all the chances are that its diameter will be wide enough to include the Unitarians and even the Bahai Movement.

—Don McKague
B. K. SANDWELL

Nobody so far as I know has founded a university in Canada for the special benefit of any Protestant religious body since 1900; and it is a little staggering to be reminded that Bishop Strachan (who began life as a Presbyterian) was bitterly opposed to the University of Toronto as being a godless institution, and that Robert Browning, as Professor W. O. Raymond tells us in his "Infinite Moment" (UT Press, $4) was unable, little over a century ago, to take a degree at Cambridge and even to matriculate at Oxford because he was brought up as an Independent and could not subscribe to the Thirty-Nine Articles. Yet there are signs even among Protestants, though much more in England than on this side of the Atlantic, of a dawning tendency to begin thinking once more of the organized, visible and communicating Church as something more than a mere incorporated company for the propagation of a philosophical concept occasionally described as the Gospel. Men who were young twenty years ago and read T. S. Eliot for "I saw the 'potamus take wing" are twenty years older and now read him for his views on the Christian society and the necessity of martyrdom. And our own "Ned" Pratt is not without influence upon the times.

Country Club at Prayer

When an ordained and highly successful minister of the gospel describes his church as "a country club at prayer" he obviously has something to say and an ability to make you listen. Frederick Keller Stamm, author of "If This Be Religion—" (Longmans Green, $2.25), held pulpits for forty years in Dayton, Brooklyn and Chicago; but in 1928 he wrote an open letter to Alfred Smith, Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and "the heavens fell and the earth broke under my feet." Canadian politics have never been quite so rancorous (at least since 1900) that a minister could not speak kindly of either or both of the older parties on any subject except alcoholic beverages, but the U.S. has no CCF party and has to make the Democrats do as Anti-Christ.

"The Church," says Dr. Stamm, "is so enmeshed in its doctrine and dogma that it does not know how to deal effectively with the man or woman whose search is for God and who would like to find Him outside of the formula that the Church Fathers have authoritatively decreed is Christianity." He disapproves of Archbishop Temple, C. S. Lewis (who "must have been eating out of the same trough with John Calvin"), and Saint Augustine; and he suggests that "Lincoln had the purest religion since Jesus of Nazareth." A stimulating book to be read with due discrimination.

Dr. Stamm would probably approve of "The Man Jesus Was" by Max Schoen (McClelland & Stewart, $3.25), which estimates its subject in entirely non-theological terms as "no reformer, no founder of a new religion," but one who sought to infuse mankind with a new spirit, that of man's humanity to man. The teachings of Jesus he holds to be permanent truths, which are unacceptable to present-day Western man because "Man's desire to serve both God and Mammon has led him to use God in the service of Mammon."

Albert E. Cliffe is a Canadian business man and a lecturer on the art of living (it is perhaps significant that there are practically no religious books at the moment on the art of dying, which is treated as if it were scarcely a respectable thing to do), and this may account for his success in devising a perfect selling title for his book "Let Go And Let God" (Musson, $2). The book, of which the title is an adequate synopsis, will doubtless be helpful to many readers, and indeed contains much practical wisdom. For this particular reader, however, it is spoiled by the didactic solemnity with which it hammers away for pages at a time on a very simple idea with very obvious illustrations. Mr. Cliffe is not our pigeon, or perhaps we should say not our dove.

Sainthood and Our Age

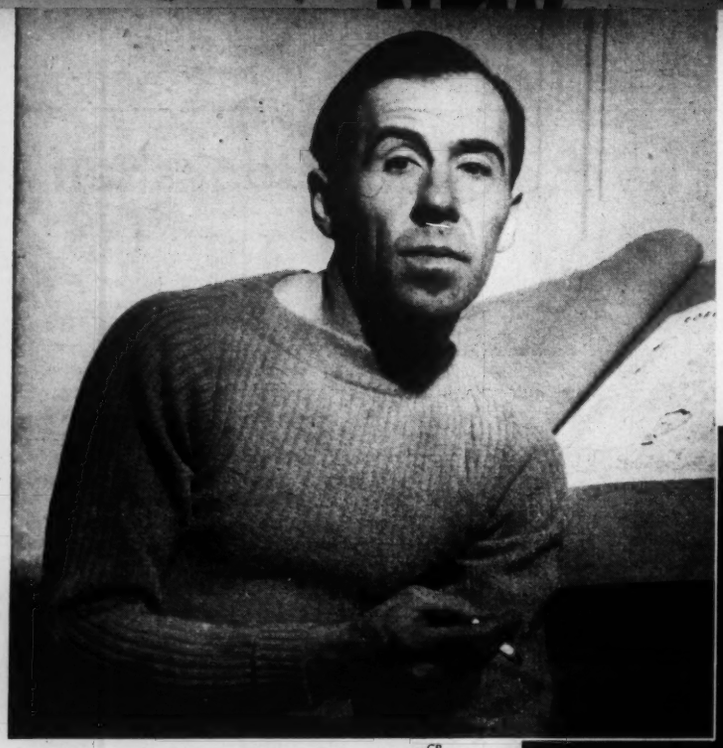
The most profoundly religious writing on our desk at the moment is to be found in some fifty pages of the Burns Mantle "Best Plays 1949-50" edited by John Chapman (Dodd Mead, $4.75). These pages contain the almost complete text of "The Cocktail Party" by T. S. Eliot, but Mr. Eliot is one of the authentic prophets of our age, and has used his mastery of verse and of the theatre to remind a very unsanctified world that sainthood can still exist and is something quite distinct from the official process of canonization. It is my guess that "The Cocktail Party" is a permanent addition to the literature of the English theatre. It should of course be read in full text, but anybody who is susceptible to its message and reads it in this annual is pretty sure to want the full text also.

There are as usual ten plays in the book, and as usual two or three are not very good plays. The notable tendency is towards fantasy, which is a difficult trick and may be regarded by future critics as slightly overdone in the theatre of the mid-century; not many people can handle it as Eliot does. The most fantastic example, "The Enchanted" of Jean Giraudoux, does not take very well to transportation to New York and the American idiom.

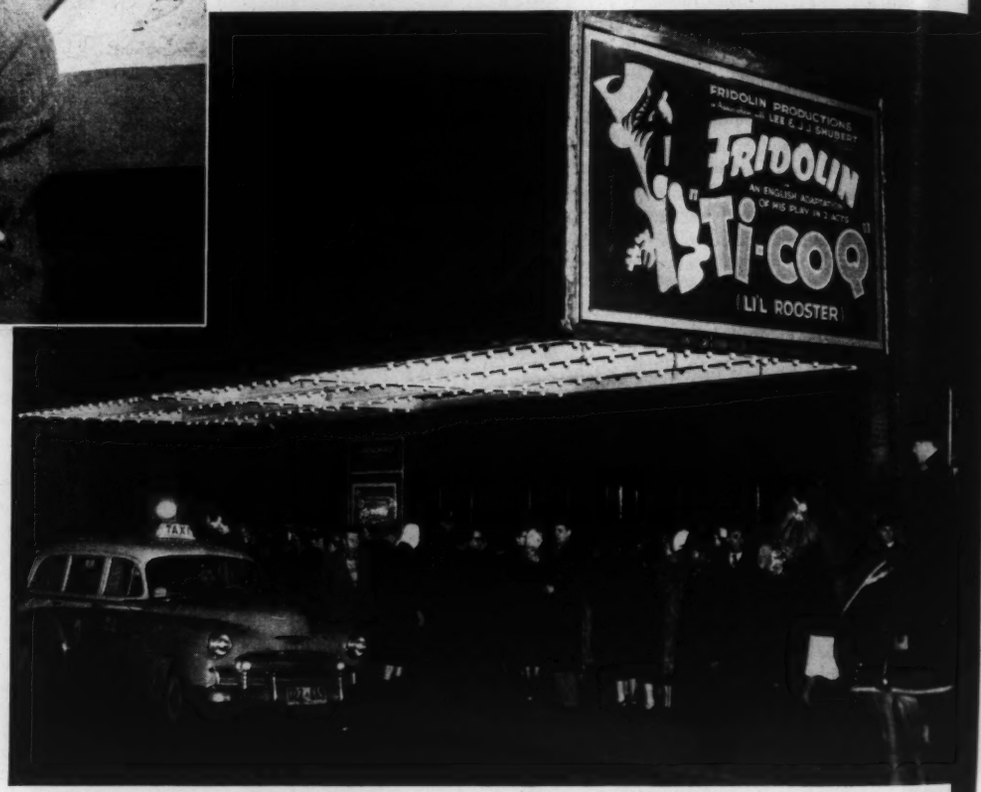
The most important chapters of Professor Raymond's Browning book, which I mentioned above, are those which deal with Browning's religious feelings. They seem to have been both profound and unsystematic. He wrote at a time when orthodoxy had not adjusted itself to the shocks of the Higher Criticism and of biological and geological science, and he had to make his personal adjustments. It is interesting that two of the profoundest contemporary students of Victorian literature in its relations to religion are Canadians, Professors Raymond and E. K. Brown. Part of the Raymond volume is devoted to the minutiae of Browning study, and is indispensable only to the Browning student; but much of it is a very valuable analysis of the poet's thought and technique.

Why Broadway Turned Me Down

by Gratien ("Fridolin") Gélinas



—CP



—Wide World

PREMIERE: *At the Broadhurst, the audience flowed in; eight hours later the critics had their say.*

IT WAS B. K. Sandwell in SATURDAY NIGHT who first raised the question as to whether the play "Ti-Coq" would be acceptable to New York critics, and I may freely confess at this point that he touched there upon a query that had been in my mind since I first agreed to translate the play and offer it in English.

Last April, speaking before the Canadian Club of Montreal, I pointed out that "Ti-Coq" was a play written for its own audience, an audience who knew and understood the characters in the play as their own flesh and blood. In this sense it was intended as popular theatre, just as all my previous efforts had been intended as popular theatre. I wondered then how "Ti-Coq" would be received by an English-speaking Canadian audience, neighbors of the characters of the play, but not blood brothers.

It was a very pleasant surprise to me when the play first opened in English in Montreal and was received warmly by audiences and critics.

When I was approached to take the play to the United States, my doubts returned tenfold. I decided that first I would test the play again, before another English-speaking Canadian audience. I brought the play to Toronto, with great trepidation.

THE TORONTO EXPERIENCE was deeply moving. The reception made me realize that "Ti-Coq" was not a stranger there. I felt that, somehow, the reception went beyond the merits of the play itself, and translated itself into a gesture of unity between the races. I can only repeat: I was deeply moved. I thought then, and I had occasion to repeat that thought to a representative of the Canadian Press just prior to my New York opening, that nothing in my theatrical experience would ever provide a moment to equal that of the final curtain on opening night at the Royal Alexandra Theatre in Toronto. I was heartened to go on with the play.

It is my contention that acceptance or rejection of "Ti-Coq" as a play rests upon your personal attitude towards the second act ending. There, a solution is presented that is valid only for a boy of Ti-Coq's background and in his environment. If you realize this special fact, then you can understand that the ending is not only feasible, but inescapable. If, on the contrary, you transfer the problem to your own circumstances, then the arguments begin. And if you transfer the problem to a completely different environment, the ending of the play can seem unacceptable. It had been my hope that the dialogue in the play would succeed in making the special circumstances surrounding Ti-Coq clear enough even for American audiences and critics.

In one respect I do not think that I failed completely; for both in Chicago and in New York there was ample evidence that the audience at least accepted the play. And many critics did, too. In Chicago, of seven reviews, four were decidedly favorable*. And in New York, of a dozen reviews, at least four were very favorable and predicted a future for the play that was unfortunately not realized. But the critics of the most influential newspapers rejected the play's ending as well as the whole development towards that ending in the second part of the play**.

How do I feel about this? Naturally, I am disappointed deeply that as a dramatist I failed to make my point with a majority of the critics in the theatrical centre of this continent.

Could it have been otherwise? I think not. Even before I translated the play, I knew there would be difficulties in making the ending of the play seem logical to an American audience. But that was not the audience for whom the play was originally intended; and I think it would have been artistically dishonest of me to change the ending for the sake of finding a new and lucrative market. I might have enjoyed great popularity in New York if I had sent Ti-Coq away at the end with Marie-Ange [she had married another man, realizes she still loves Ti-Coq] to live happily across the border in the Land of the Free. But after such a device, could I have ever dared look my own people in the face again. Such courage is beyond me.

I hold no bitterness towards U.S. critics. Many of the things they said were useful things, good advice. Such advice will not be disregarded by me, simply because it may be painful to read.

I have been overwhelmed by the remarkable way that people all over Canada have sprung to my defence—in the newspapers, over the radio and in letters and telegrams to me personally—English-speaking Canadians equally with French-speaking Canadians. And I wonder if even this setback has not, in its own curious way, given another clear little token that the so-called barrier between the two races in this country is not as high as we have been told.

One important objective in submitting my play for New York critical opinion was to obtain some indication whether the maturity of our Canadian theatre could mirror the maturity of our people. Now I am wondering if that maturity may be seen in another way. Are we mature enough to be our own judges of what we like or

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12

*But the recognized powerful Claudia Cassidy of *The Chicago Tribune* turned thumbs down. She prefaced her column by saying that "the problem is whether in terms of American theatre, Fridolin has a show."

**Said Brooks Atkinson, *The New York Times*: "The first act was fresh, original and moving . . . . too bad that so much understanding of people is wasted by the theatrical glibness of the last part of the evening." Richard Watts, Jr., in *The Post* said that "in the final act it turns out to be drama of an almost tragic kind . . . . and it loses all its charm and warmth."

Marriage of Farm and Arts

University of Saskatchewan Stresses Agriculture and Arts: Has Made a Name in Farm and Scientific Experimentation

by Margaret Ness

THE UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN may be the smallest of the prairie universities but it has an impressive campus and an equally impressive record of alumni achievement. Besides, it owns Tranquille Canary Vale Fleta. "Canary" is the world's champion cow in her class. No other Canadian university boasts a champion cow.

But then agriculture is one of its strongest Faculties. Indeed, the University was the first in Canada to place a School (later College) of Agriculture on the same campus as Arts and under the same management. And the U of S is now a leading centre in several fields of agricultural research: in use of radioactive tracers to measure fertilizer uptake by crops; in cereal genetics; in soils surveys, etc.

The University has pushed even farther than any other Canadian university in the scope of its agricultural curricula. It was the first Canadian university to introduce Vocational Agriculture (certificate course, two years): and is the only Canadian source—through its Agriculture Engineering Department — for men trained to apply *engineering* methods to the problems of farm power, rural electrification, farm machinery and buildings.

WALTER PALMER THOMPSON
Third President

As for its "Aggie" graduates, they alone would make a name for the University. In the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the Director, K. W. Neatby, and three heads of divisions are Green and White-ers—T. M. Stevenson of Forage Crops, R. Glen of Entomology and J. F. Booth of Agricultural Economics, while C. H. Goulden is Dominion Cerealist.

And on the UN staff, the University boasts, agriculture-wise: H. G. Dion, one-man mission to Bolivia; W. K. Janzen, who last summer was on a soils mission to Afghanistan; L. E. Kirk, Head of Plant Industry Branch in Washington, DC. This year Saskatchewan's Professor Evan A. Hardy is on loan to assist in Ceylon's dry land farming.

But the University isn't just agriculture. It has a flourishing Arts and Science College, too. In fact, a recent report issued by the Rhodes Trust, Oxford, England, indicates that Saskatchewan Rhodes scholars have set the best record of both Commonwealth and U.S. students. Only South Australia approaches them.

THE UNIVERSITY offers the best bargain, too, in university education. It has the lowest tuition fees in Canada for Arts and Science . . . $143 (1948-49) as against top McGill's $250.

At U of S you can enrol in 11 Colleges or two Schools . . . you can study agriculture, commerce, education, engineering, household science, law, medicine, nursing or pharmacy . . . you can lose the Western Canada Intercollegiate hockey title every year with the Huskies (they've lost sixteen) or win the basketball crown as usual with the Huskiettes (the gals have won five straight).

You can attend English lectures by Professor E. A. McCourt whose third novel, "Home Is the Stranger," (Macmillan) was published last Fall. You can get your taste for acting from Professor E. M. Jones or Assistant Professor Frank Holroyd (a recent Canadian Drama Award winner) of the Department of Drama. Or if you yearn to teach, you can learn the fundamentals from a top Canadian educationalist—Dr. S. R. Laycock, Dean of the Faculty of Education.

This year the University has a total enrolment of 2,571, including 130 in Graduate Studies. The Junior Colleges—high school and first year university classes—account for 2,923 more. These, except Regina College, are church residential colleges—three RC and one Lutheran. There are also four theological colleges affiliated with the University and St. Thomas More College.

When the Legislature decided in 1907 to establish a university, they left the site to the Board of Governors, appointed in 1909. The Governors, on invitation, visited Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Battleford, Fort Qu'Appelle, Indian Head and Regina. At Saskatoon, the Chairman of the Board of Trade pointed out the phenomenal growth of Saskatoon and "concluded by saying if the city got the university it would be thankful, and if it did not, it would consider it an error in judgment, though not intentional, on the part of the Governors" (*Saskatoon Star-Phoenix*). Be that as it may, Saskatoon was chosen; got the news near midnight, and celebrated until dawn.

Regina College was founded in 1911 by the Methodist Church; was taken over in 1934 by the University of Saskatchewan as a Junior College, a Conservatory of Music and a School of Fine Arts.

The University has had only three Presidents. Says Alumni Secretary Frank Lovell: "If an institution is a lengthened shadow of a man, then the University must be the shadow of Walter C. Murray." For Dr. Murray came as the first President and remained for nearly 30 years. Naturally, the University bears the stamp of his personality. The present President is another Walter—Walter Palmer Thompson, MA, PhD, DSc, FRSC. Dr. Thompson is a scientist, now in his second year of office.

YOUTHFULNESS of the University is also apparent when you realize that there has been only one Registrar. A. R. Weir's retirement this year will mean a real break with the past. He was a member of the first graduating class and was appointed Registrar a few months later.

The University is situated at the edge of the city on the South Saskatchewan River. The original Governors made sure of room to expand —so the University has 1,582 acres, with the campus spreading over 290 acres and the rest for farm and experimental plots. Just at present a 20-000-bushel-capacity elevator is being built to handle the grain grown on the farm and the feed grain for the Animal Husbandry and Poultry departments.

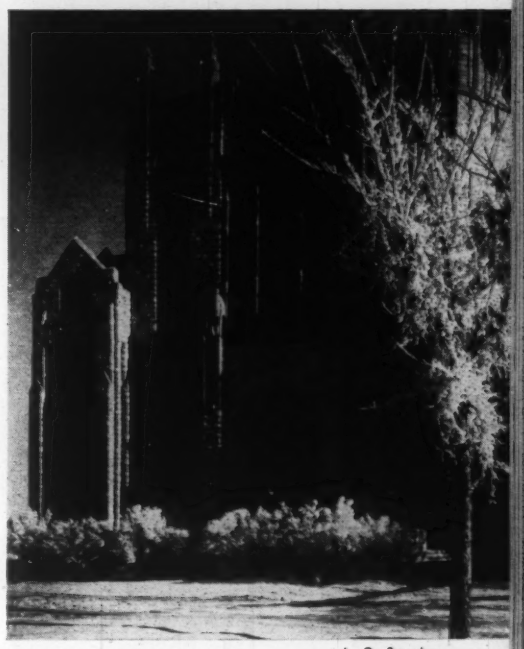
By 1911 when the College of Agriculture was opened, there were Convocation Hall, a women's residence, Engineering Building, Livestock Pavilion, power house, six farm buildings, three cottages and residences for the President and Dean of Agriculture. The total cost (including buildings, equipment and site) was just about what the Medical Building cost on its 1949 completion—around $1,500,000.

Other buildings then began to dot the campus. The Physics, Chemistry, Engineering, Field Husbandry buildings were all completed before the Second World War.

Since World War II seven other buildings

—Ray Laycock

MEASURING *radioactivity of rock with scintillometer is master student W. J. Pearson. Geiger counter is the small instrument to the right.*



—L. G. Saunders

WINTER ARTISTRY: *beautiful chemistry lab.*

REMOVING *seedlings is master student A. L. D. Martin, to even the rows for frost experiment.*

—Ray Laycock

EMBRYO POLITICIANS *clash in student mock parliament on U of S campus.*

have been—or are about—completed. These include the Medical Building, Animal Husbandry Lab, School of Agriculture, Soils and Dairy Building, Betatron Building and the gym. Last Spring, convocation was held in the gym, with 2,700 people present.

On the campus, too, is the Prairie Regional Laboratory, built by the Dominion Government for the National Research Council; and the Province is erecting a University Hospital, as a teaching centre for the College of Medicine.

Much of the beauty of the Saskatchewan campus is due to the handsome limestone buildings, built from cut Saskatchewan stone obtained less than three miles away. In fact, they named their university theatre after the stone, the Greystone Theatre.

There have been a number of research problems undertaken in recent years by the University. One of the most important projects was the Betatron, the machine that produces X-rays with energies up to 25 million volts (SN, Oct. 18, 1949). It is the only machine of its kind in Canada, and the University is now experimenting in its use in treating certain types of deep-seated cancers.

Other Experiments, Too

In the Biology Department there is research on the Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever tick. Should military personnel be concentrated on the U.S.-Saskatchewan line, the results of this research would be of great value. And with invasion via our northern route always a possibility, the Physics Department is carrying on extensive investigations of the Northern Lights. Those beautiful, exciting lights are a menace. The aurora blacks out radio transmission and affects the magnetic compass.

In Field Husbandry, they are studying the use of betatron, neutron and gamma irradiation and radioactive phosphorus, to try to make Montcalm barley (prominent Western variety) more suitable for combine harvesting.

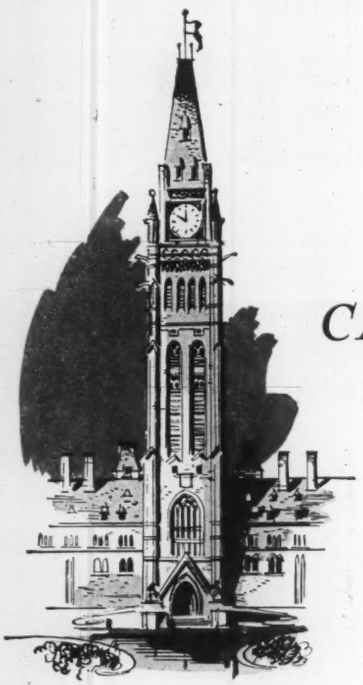
And how would you like to survey 70 million Saskatchewan acres? That's what the Soils Department, in Report 13, has just finished—one of the largest continuous areas in the world for which soils information is available in maps and reports.

So much for the agriculture. Now for a few interesting highlights. Half of the permanent staff members of the six English-language Colleges of Pharmacy in Canada took their training at Saskatchewan. Five of the eleven Deans of the University are Saskatchewan graduates; and three are S-grad Deans elsewhere (George Curtis, Law, University of British Columbia; W. H. McEwen, Graduate Studies, Manitoba; J. A. MacFarlane, Medicine, Toronto), and H. G. Thode is Principal of Hamilton College, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont., (SN, Jan. 17).

Of Saskatchewan's Rhodes scholars, W. R. Jackett is Assistant Deputy Minister of Justice in Ottawa; D. G. Blair is Assistant to the Minister of Justice; E. R. Hopkins is Deputy Clerk of the House of Commons; J. B. McGeachy is an Associate Editor of Toronto's *Globe and Mail*.

Other well-known Saskatchewanners include: J. G. Diefenbaker, House of Commons; Henry Robson Bowman, BC Minister of Agriculture; Woodrow S. Lloyd, Saskatchewan Minister of Education, and Clarence M. Fines, Provincial Treasurer.

Yes, U of S may be the smallest Western university but its record in achievement—human and material—makes it one of Canada's biggest.



1951 to 2000 A.D.

CANADA'S HALF CENTURY

Fifty years ago, Sir Wilfrid Laurier was returned to office as Prime Minister, proclaiming that the Twentieth Century belonged to Canada. At that time, there was little enough to support his statement. The Canadian Pacific Railway had only a comparatively short time before been completed to the Pacific Coast. Calgary was in the North-West Territories. Petroleum was refined mostly to make kerosene for lighting purposes, and Canada—like Texas, and most other places—imported its requirements from Pennsylvania. Hydro-electric power was still in its infancy, and Canada's mineral wealth was not fully comprehended in even the wildest dreams of a St. James Street promoter.

In point of fact, in 1900, there was *no* real prospect of this being Canada's century—at least, not the first half of it. But to-day, Canadians have climbed the sky and explored their land—they have dug deep in the Pre-Cambrian Shield and Devonian Sands, and Canada has arrived at the threshold of a breath-taking but undeniable future.

Iron in Labrador, titanium in Quebec, nickel in Manitoba, uranium in the far North West—every passing month sees another significant new mineral discovery or development. Across the fertile prairies, traditionally known as the world's bread basket, estimates of oil reserves are constantly being revised upward as drilling crews make strike after rich strike. In the vast timberlands, huge unexploited stands still wait to feed the roaring paper mills.

Yes, the *next* fifty years *can* belong to Canada!

They can, if Canadians will match the faith in this country's future evidenced by U.S. business men, who last year invested more than a billion dollars in Canada.

If Canadians are to receive the full benefits to which their great heritage of natural riches entitles them, they must seek to have a larger percentage of their abundant raw materials converted into finished products before export. They must, in other words, create more jobs for more people—they must, if necessary, permit the entry of more immigrants to fill these jobs—they must build Canada into a bigger market, with expanded production and distribution facilities to achieve a higher standard of living. We, at Atlas Steels, believe that Canadian business and industry have a responsibility to provide initiative and leadership in seeking this expanded economy for Canada.

That is one reason why it was decided last year to install Canada's first stainless steel sheet rolling mills in our plant at Welland, Ontario, and to begin showing Canadian manufacturers how they could fabricate new products—even build up whole new industries, based on the use of Canadian-made stainless steel.

The program which was begun at the time has already had far-reaching effects. New products made from stainless steel have appeared in Canada, more are being considered. Following the pattern previously set in the United States, manufacturer and consumer alike are benefiting from scores of applications of this versatile metal.

Despite the fact that much stainless steel must necessarily be diverted now to rearmament production, where it is urgently needed, Atlas is intensifying efforts to show Canadians how to make use of stainless steel in producing new and marketable products to create new jobs for more employees, to increase Canada's prosperity.

We, at Atlas, are proud to salute other Canadian industries who willingly share our joint responsibility to foster Canadian economic welfare—who, in addition to seeking the reasonable profits which provide the incentive to keep our free enterprise system functioning, seek also to help make the next fifty years truly Canada's half century!

ATLAS STEELS

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—Turofsky

RETIREMENT? *Bentley says he will stop after this or perhaps next season. Hockey moguls want him to play longer. Son Gary, 5, tries the famous number for size.*

LEAFS' TRICKY STICK MAN

Hockey Has Been Good to Me

by Kimball McIlroy

MAX BENTLEY, Delisle, Saskatchewan's major contribution to the National Hockey League, has one consuming ambition. He wants to curl. He likes playing hockey, and he likes playing baseball maybe a little more, but curling, there's a sport!

"Curling is going to be my game," the 31-year-old centre, veteran of ten years in the NHL, told me a couple of weeks ago as he sat beside his locker after a mid-afternoon practice session. "I love it. That's my sport when I'm finished with big league hockey."

Whether or not he'll have the leisure time to indulge in the ancient game, once his hockey-playing days are over, is another question. It's also open to dispute just when his playing days are going to be over.

Max insists that he's going to retire after this season, or after next season at the very outside. The Maple Leaf management is somewhat less than enthusiastic at the prospect. Granted that Bentley was in a slump at the time I talked to him. He hadn't scored a goal in two weeks. (He netted one the following Sunday night in New York.) But it was a slump which still left him in third place in the NHL scoring race, and only ten goals from the magic lifetime figure of 200.

If his bosses weren't particularly worried over their star centre's temporary inability to score goals, Max himself was. He's a worrier and a perfectionist. In the practice session I'd just watched, he'd skated with more determination and tried harder to catch a corner of that elusive puck than anyone on the ice.

That was what I had in mind to talk to him about. He'd put an awful lot into hockey over the past ten years, and I wondered what he'd got out of it. He'd been good for big-time hockey, but had big-time hockey been good to him?

In the decade of his career Max Bentley has twice led the NHL scoring race. He's won every trophy except the one they hand out to the rookie of the year. He has earned the plaudits of many a multitude. But has he anything tangible to show for it all, anything you can put up at the bank for collateral?

He has, indeed. "Hockey *has* been good to me," Max says, and he can present some pretty convincing arguments.

With his brother Doug, Max owns a $20,000 deep-freeze plant out in Delisle. He has a profitable 240-acre wheat farm. He has his own home, to which he retires in the off-season with his wife and their two children.

WOULD he have had these things if it weren't for professional hockey? In all probability, he wouldn't. "Hockey is quick money," he points out, and it's quick money for a five-month working year. The other seven months are the player's own, and if he spends them at some other gainful occupation he has the important advantage of a name that his customers—no matter who they may be—recognize.

It's easy enough to discuss these matters in the abstract, but Bentley holds the same theories when he gets right down to cases—specifically, the case of his oldest boy, 9-year-old Lynn.

"Are you going to let him play pro hockey, if he can make the grade?" I asked him.

Max wants Lynn to be a professional athlete, if he can, for reasons that are obvious in the light of his own success, but hockey isn't his first choice as a sport. Nor is it curling, in which the prospects for a professional are distinctly limited.

He thinks that the ideal life is that of the pro baseball player. Max is a thwarted Ted Williams himself. A while ago when he was invited to be a guest of honor at a March of Dimes dinner in Buffalo, he was reluctant to go until he heard that Joe DiMaggio and Vic Raschi would be there too. Then he jumped at the chance to see his heroes in the flesh.

It would never occur to him that he's by way of being a celebrity himself, that DiMaggio and Raschi might be just as thrilled to meet him as he was to meet them.

His off-season devotion to baseball has recently paid off. (The Bentley's promote a semi-pro club, the Delisle Commodores, which tours the smaller towns of Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Alberta each summer. They don't make much money out of it, but they have a lot of fun.) The Cleveland Indians have appointed him as a scout in his home province.

That should make future prospects a little rosier for young Master Bentley, as well as adding a little more to the not inconsiderable off-season income of his father.

So, whether he sticks to his determination to retire this year or next, or lets himself be persuaded to stick around for a while longer, Max Bentley won't find the time hanging too heavily on his hands.

There's the deep-freeze business and the farm, the Commodores and scouting for the Indians.

And does he plan to devote all his spare time during the winter months to curling? Well, not exactly. You see, he'd sort of like to coach a little hockey. Amateur hockey, to start with. "I've got to see how good a coach I make before I get too ambitious."

But when he's not coaching, *then* he's going to curl.

IT'S FROM BIRKS

B·B

LONG SERVICE AWARDS

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Many Canadian firms present Loyalty Awards to employees who have served five or more years. Gold Watches, Sterling Silver Trays, Gold Rings, suitably inscribed, and many other appropriate articles. Lapel Pins, in gold and silver, are also given for long service identification. Designs and quotations gladly submitted without obligation.

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ART

DESIGN: TO SELL CANADA

INDUSTRIAL design is currently having its day in Canada. After a long history of complete neglect in the field, Canadian government officialdom, designers and manufacturers are working energetically to make up for lost time and opportunities. In Ottawa, a nation-wide "Product Design Competition," with awards of $10,000 has been announced. In Toronto, an important industrial design exhibition is making its debut at the Royal Ontario Museum before starting out on a cross-country tour. The National Gallery of Canada has made presentations of collections of books on industrial design to libraries.

Recognition of the signal importance of good design to the Canadian buyer and manufacturer has been long overdue. As C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has pointed out: "Each and every improvement in the design of Canadian products helps to increase the market, both at home and abroad, for Canadian goods. . . ."

To "meet this challenge," government and business, in cooperation with designers, have, during the past few years, taken a number of important steps. Three university schools of architecture—Toronto, Manitoba and British Columbia—are already providing practical studies in product design. Similar studies are also being provided by the Ontario College of Art. To stimulate achievement among students, the National Research Council of Canada is administering an annual grant of $7,500 for post-graduate scholarships in industrial design. The forming of the National Industrial Design Committee and the Association of Canadian Industrial Designers in 1948 has been an important step in design development.

The latest, and perhaps most important, recognition of the importance of industrial designing to date is the current competition (closing Mar. 15) sponsored by the National Design Committee. The Committee, which is composed of manufacturers, retailers, designers, research and educational officials, is offering six awards amounting to $10,000 for designs to be mass-produced basically in aluminum or wood.

An exhibition, entitled "Industrial Design 1951 B.C. - A.D. 1951" will soon be seen in all major Canadian centres. Currently showing in Toronto, at the Royal Ontario Museum, the exhibition consists of 31 demountable panels designed by George Englesmith, a leading designer.—*P.D.*

—Bob Howard

TRENDS *in design through the years is shown in Englesmith Exhibits.*

FRIDOLIN

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

dislike, acknowledging that others have a right to their own opinions? I believe we have that maturity. And in that belief I am launching a Canadian tour of "Ti-Coq."*

Should I be disheartened by New York? Let me recapitulate the history of "Ti-Coq." It was my first play. It established a new all-time Canadian record in the French. Translated, it surpassed the English-speaking record run for any outside play performed in Montreal. It provided me with a reception in Toronto that I will remember with gratitude for the rest of my days. It had a healthy three-week run in Chicago, with ticket seekers turned away in its last week. It reached New York, translated and with a cast playing in their second tongue—the only instance on record of such a group capable of performing a play in two languages.

Only an insatiable egomaniac could remain long depressed by the New York experience. As for the reviews themselves, they were not, in New Yorkese, a "complete pan." There are plays on Broadway today that survived far worse treatment. But they were not performed by a cast of unknown Canadians.** They had the names and the funds to weather the storm. Analyzing these facts, I can find no reason for great despair.

But let there be no mistake about my intentions concerning New York. When I spoke in New York to the representative of Canadian Press, I stated that I was first of all a Canadian writer and a Canadian actor. I declared that, whatever the reception I might receive in New York, it was my intention to return to Canada as soon as possible. I must confess that my return was sooner than I expected.

An artist has the obligation to try to express through his medium the country to which he belongs. I intend to continue with my own small efforts, and I can only hope that the confidence which Canadian audiences have already shown in me will not be misplaced. To me, theatre is like marriage, with the actor the groom and the audience the bride. And for a French Canadian, marriage is for life, for better or for worse, until death do us part.

*Tour opened last week in His Majesty's Theatre, Montreal. Toronto, Ottawa and London are scheduled.

**The lack of advance publicity in New York for the "Ti-Coq" show is revealed by the fact that Wolcott Gibbs of *The New Yorker* took an 11-year-old girl to the première. He was misled by the pastoral sound of "Li'l Rooster."

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Saskatchewan:

NEW RESOURCE

IF CANADA in the near future produces its own requirements of potash, the supply may come from the Province of Saskatchewan.

The Provincial Government has just issued to Bata Petroleums Ltd. of Regina the first permit for exploration and development of potash. The permit covers an area of 100,000 acres in the Unity area, 240 miles northwest of Regina. The company must spend $235,000 in the next three years.

Bata Petroleums first encountered the potash while drilling for oil.

These potash deposits are the only known potentially commercial deposits in Canada. This country annually imports about $4,000,000 worth, mainly from the United States. It is used in the production of fertilizer, matches, medicines, paints, soaps, dyes, glass, paper and explosives.

The most promising find by Bata was in 1946 near Unity in their Verbata No. 2 well.

Dr. J. O. G. Sanderson, consulting geologist of Calgary who is connected with Bata, has been for some time investigating the brine method of mining potassium salts. If this proves not feasible, the company is committed to sink a shaft and go underground. This would bring production costs high since the deposits are deep.

The company is required to spend $75,000 in exploratory work during the first year and $80,000 in each of the succeeding two years. The company, however, will endeavor to complete its exploratory work within two years.

If a lease is eventually taken out, the company will spend a minimum of $1,000,000 to build a plant for the production of potash during the first three years of the lease. The royalty to be paid, upon production, will be five per cent of the market value of the mineral sold each year.

New Brunswick:

PROPER FLOCKS

BETWEEN 90,000 and 100,000 cockerel baby chicks, Government reports show, were destroyed last spring in New Brunswick because there was no sale for them.

Although the province doesn't produce enough poultry to meet its own needs, farmers didn't want the chicks because the high price of feed did not seem to warrant the risk of raising them for fall killing.

As events turned out, the price of poultry held up so well that bringing up the chicks would have been a profitable venture. And so, this spring, the mistake is not likely to be repeated.

Oddly, although New Brunswick's human population has increased from 408,000 in 1931 to 530,000 today—thus creating a much larger consumer market—the poultry population has remained almost constant: 1,324,000 hens and chickens in 1931, and 1,316,000 today. This is so despite the fact that numerous specialized poultry farms, each with more than 10,000 birds, have sprung up.

J. K. King, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, is campaigning to interest farmers in expanding poultry breeding to a level of at least self-sufficiency in New Brunswick. He isn't anxious to see them put all their eggs in one basket by establishing 10,000-bird farms, nor, at the other extreme, have fewer than 100 hens pecking around the barn. A flock of about 500 birds is today calculated by the experts as being "the most economical small unit".

Newfoundland:

TO THE FLOES

EARLY in March the Newfoundland sealing fleet starts its annual jaunt to the icefields. This year the fleet will be increased principally because there is a shortage of marine oils in the world. This year, too, the Federal Government will send a scientific mission on one of the ships.

A plane to spot seals will also aid the fleet and a DC-3 has been hired from Maritime Central Airways. The plane will be more important than ever this year because the ice seems further away. It will fly up the Labrador coast to the vicinity of Greenland to look for the whelping ice moving slowly south. The ships, as well, may have to go further north though usually they catch the seals off the northeast coast of Newfoundland and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Quebec:

TEACHERS' UNION

LA CORPORATION des Instituteurs Catholiques—the union which represents Quebec's French-speaking Roman Catholic school teachers—won a major victory last week when the Provincial Legislature rejected a request by the Roman Catholic School Commissioners of Sherbrooke for authority to force local teachers to cut their affiliation with outside unions.

The private bill, however, in the form in which it was finally accepted by the Legislature, provides that local teachers will have to do their own negotiating with the Sherbrooke School Board, rather than let the union do the negotiating for them.

By rejecting the clause which would have forced teachers to sever their alliance, MLAs tacitly admitted that school teachers do not quite come into the same category as public servants, such as policemen. Last year, a bill introduced by the Government and passed by the House made it obligatory for all locals of the Policemen's Brotherhood to leave the parent body and form their own local unions.

■ The best efforts of Montreal court officials to help the public are sometimes frustrated.

Last week, *The Herald's* gossip columnist took note of a Clerk in Criminal Court who handed a note to a deaf-mute defendant:

"Bail in your case is set at $50 cash. You may use the telephone to call a bondsman."

British Columbia:

LIGHT FINGERS

THE Province decided this year to keep its 1950 licence plates on cars, and add an inch-wide strip at the bottom for the 1951 licences. Already they are a headache because dozens of reports have been made to Vancouver police of the strips being stolen.

Each strip has a tiny number stamped on it as identification. Police can't see these numbers without peering within 12 inches.

So the thieves are stealing the strips, attaching them to their own licences.

Only thing to do, police probably will decide, is to make a drive, stop thousands of cars and demand to see the brand new 1951 paper licences which came with the strips.

RACING THE SUN

THE WORLD'S first jet-bomber, the British-built "Canberra" established a trans-Atlantic speed record last week. Piloted by Squadron Leader A. E. Callard of the RAF, and powered by two Rolls-Royce Avon jet turbines, the speedy bomber covered the 2,000 miles in 4 hours and 40 minutes. Because of the time difference — Atlantic time is four hours behind Greenwich mean time — "Canberra" almost arrived before it started.

—CP

FIRST LANCASTER: *The CO of RCAF maritime squadron 405, based at Greenwood, NS, looks down from the first Lancaster reconnaissance plane delivered to the squadron by A. V. Roe Canada, Ltd., at Malton, Ont. First of many, the converted "Lanc," carrying still-secret equipment, will go into service immediately.*

GROWING PGE

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S legislature knuckled down this week to a new session. The speech from the throne forecast increased social service allowances, removal of controls on gasoline prices, extension of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway from the southern terminus at Squamish over a rocky route to Vancouver.

In 31 years, BC has invested $115,000,000 in its PGE (much of it to handle deficits) and will increase it by extensions at both ends to about $135,000,000.

■ Vancouver's city council laid down the law: carnivals, circuses, and other allied types of entertainment must fly the Canadian Red Ensign above any American flags they wish to show.

Ontario:

JOINT DEFENCE

WINDSOR'S proximity to Detroit has many advantages, and some disadvantages. As most of Windsor is closer to the heart of Detroit than is most of Detroit, Windsorites contemplate the possibility of being a target for atomic bombs.

There is a compensating factor, however. Windsor will get the same air defence as Detroit, as the metropolitan area is all one from a defence viewpoint.

The big U.S. air base of Selfridge Field, near the St. Clair river, is only 30 air miles from Windsor and Detroit. The Air Force there has a squadron of Sabre jet-fighters, capable of a speed of 710 miles an hour.

This base is for the specific defence of the Detroit-Windsor and

Traditions of **HOSPITALITY**

These quaint chambermaid bells on the landing of the famous Castle Inn, Windsor, England, rang out merrily for room service, back in the 18th century.

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NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA • PITTSBURGH • PROVIDENCE, R. I. ROCHESTER • ST. LOUIS, Mo.; and in other principal cities.

Port Huron-Sarnia districts and other cities in the vicinity. Its fighters, however, can be used as far north as Sault Ste. Marie, as far west as Chicago and as far east as Toronto.

Other U.S. air bases which could help Detroit-Windsor out are at Chicago and Oscoda, Michigan.

Every precaution is being taken to prevent an inland "Pearl Harbor." Some of the Sabre pilots at Selfridge are ready, during the entire 24 hours, to take off on a moment's notice.

POLICE PROBE

LONDON'S police department has a wide split down the middle as the result of a four-day hearing by a royal commission under Mr. Justice W. D. Roach, instigated by London Mayor Allan Rush, who rode to power on a wave of sympathy after being summarily dismissed as a city detective seven months ago.

After hearing testimony which decidedly lined up two factions, one supporting Mayor Rush and the other Chief Constable A. E. Knight, who recommended to the police commission that Rush be dismissed, Mr. Justice Roach will reach a decision and make a report to the attorney-general.

The hearing has already resulted in new legislation for the province, which is designed to prohibit dismissal of a police officer by a police commission without a hearing. Chief Constable Knight wanted Rush fired because he was the alleged cause of dissension in the department, testimony revealed.

Manitoba:

CRUCIAL BALLOT

EYES of prairie farmers will be focussed on Manitoba late this fall when, it is expected, a plebiscite will be held to decide how coarse grains are to be marketed in the future.

If Manitoba farmers vote down the present system of compulsory marketing through the Canadian wheat board it will also end the system for Alberta and Saskatchewan farmers.

In 1948 the federal parliament passed bill 135, providing for transfer of oats and barley from the open market to the Canadian wheat board, subject to passage of complementary legislation by the three provinces.

Provision was contained for the federal bill becoming invalid if any of the legislatures, who all passed the necessary legislation, rescinded it.

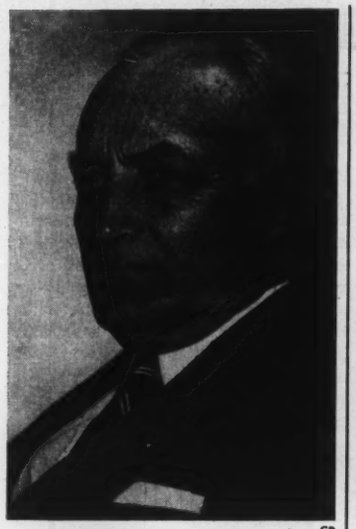
If the plebiscite, which Premier D. L. Campbell announced will be held after 1950-51 crop returns are in, goes against the present system, it is almost a certainty the government will revoke the present act.

Canada:

BIG GIVER?

A RARE creature indeed, a publicity-shy politician, is believed to be the man who has pledged $1,000,000 to the Presbyterian Church in Canada over a period of ten years. Speculation is that the anonymous layman who has promised the donation is Senator Norman McLeod Paterson, 67-year-old Liberal appointed to the Upper House in 1940.

When approached by newspapermen, the Senator wouldn't talk. "Sometimes a donor likes to remain anonymous," he told them. But he is noted for his philanthropic deeds in the past, and is a man of considerable means and extensive business interests (shipping, grain). He lives in a 25-room home in Ottawa.



—CP

SENATOR *Norman Paterson*

PEOPLE

■ **Arthur W. Moscarella,** 57, until recently publisher of *The Winnipeg Tribune,* last week took over his new duties as publisher of *The Vancouver Daily Province.* With *The Tribune* for 33 years, he will be the third Winnipegger to join the Vancouver paper.

■ In Montreal, the Men's Fashion Council of Canada gave their version of the country's Ten Best-Dressed Men. They played safe by playing no favorites, giving an alphabetical list.

Ralph P. Bell, Halifax industrialist, was lauded for his "innate flair for dress" and "consistent good grooming." Professional golfer **Gordon Brydson,** "noted for flawless appearance on the links"; Toronto composer-conductor **Howard Cable,** "conscious of fitness in dress, enjoys color"; magazine publisher and radio station operator **Jack Kent Cooke** "combines sobriety of dress with high style."

"Gallic zest" is shown by Quebec sportsman **Leo Dandurand; D. Park Jamieson,** of Sarnia, Bencher of the Law Society of Upper Canada and Chairman of the Dominion Drama Festival, always wears a flower in his buttonhole as the occasion demands; **Dr. A. H. Greenwood** of St. Catharines, Ont., General Hospital staff, is "a credit to the medical profession, immaculate and dignified"; the **Hon. Joseph Mignault Paul Sauvé,** Quebec's Minister of Social Welfare and Youth —only politician on the list—"a man conscious of color. At all times, his tie, shirt and handkerchief harmonize."

Canada's best-dressed soldier — Chief of the Army's General Staff, **Lt.-Gen. Guy Simonds,** who "wears the color of the year, Khaki"; **Austin Cottrell Taylor,** Vancouver mining executive, is "meticulous in morning clothes; has good taste and sound sense in casual wear."

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WORLD AFFAIRS

THE VITAL FLANK

It Extends from Yugoslavia Across to Iran Stalin Would Clear It Before a Big War

BEFORE Hitler attacked Russia he first cleared his flank in the Balkans, ensured the neutrality of Turkey, and sought to subvert Iraq and Iran. Before Stalin launches any all-out invasion of Western Europe through Germany he will almost certainly attempt to secure this same flank.

—© Karsh
WILLSON WOODSIDE

For, in the possession of an enemy belligerent, it would expose the very vitals of Russian military and industrial power and even the basis of her food supply: the oil of the Caucasus, the coal and steel of the Donbas, the manganese of Nikopol, the hydro-power and machine industry of the Dnieper region. After air strikes had created their havoc, this enemy might be able to break through into the Black Sea with landing forces.

On the other hand, possession of this flank position by the Soviets would project them into the Mediterranean, where they at present have only an insecure foothold in Albania. It would allow them to bring Italy under heavy pressure. It would open up to their dynamic expansive force the weak and seething Arab world of the Middle East and North Africa. It would deny to the West the vast oil supplies of the Middle East (though transporting these to Russia would be another matter); and allow the Soviets to cut Europe's main oil supply line through the Mediterranean. Through Iran, it would bring them to the borders of Pakistan.

What Soviets Demanded

There is no secret whatever as to Soviet ambitions in this part of the world. When Molotov went to Berlin in November 1940 to negotiate Soviet entry into the Axis alliance he demanded bases on the Dardanelles and control of all that area lying to the south of the Black and Caspian Seas as Moscow's price.

At Yalta, Stalin demanded a revision of the Montreux Convention which returned control of the Straits to Turkey. Immediately the war was over he began to put the heat on Turkey, with a series of demands for bases on the Dardanelles and the abrogation of Turkey's pacts of alliance with Britain and France. Without the staunch resistance of the Turks, the whole situation would have been lost long ago.

Stalin also tried to maintain his wartime position in Northern Iran, by keeping his armies in occupation there and setting up a Communist satellite state in Azerbaijan. And he supported the attempted Communist seizure of Greece. It was this pressure which for the first time drew American power into the Eastern Mediterranean, with the pronunciation of the Truman Doctrine in 1947, visits of the U.S. Fleet, and the supply of military equipment and instruction to Greece and Turkey.

Yet the situation remained tenuous, and only took a decisive turn for the better when Tito rebelled against Moscow's attempt at complete domination of Yugoslavia. The Kremlin seems to have expected him to crumple under its thundered denunciation of his heresy. It next tried an economic blockade; then trained and sent in large numbers of subversive squads from the neighboring satellites; then, in late 1949, marched Soviet divisions back and forwards along the Rumanian and Hungarian borders.

Importance of Yugoslavia

Tito stood his ground, and has gained steadily greater support at home by a relaxation of Communist policy. But the Kremlin has never given up its determination to crush his heresy—that it can never afford to do—and from numerous accounts is strengthening the satellite armies with large numbers of tanks and other modern weapons, in threatening preparation for an invasion "by proxy" on the Korea pattern.

This threat is being taken with extreme seriousness by the Western powers. Both Washington and London have given plain warning to the Kremlin that they would react to such an attack. If they have not said in so many words that they would go to war in case Yugoslavia were invaded, that is to maintain some freedom of action as to when and where they will fight, and even *whom*, since it is expected that the Soviets would attempt to hide behind the satellites.

YOU MAY FOOL ALL THE PEOPLE SOME OF THE TIME; YOU CAN EVEN FOOL SOME OF THE PEOPLE ALL OF THE TIME; BUT — YOU CAN'T FOOL ALL OF THE PEOPLE ALL THE TIME.

—Marcus in New York Times

HE'S FOOLING *fewer people all the time, from the general reaction to his latest blast. Experts are still trying to interpret its obscurities.*

However, the warning had been made plainer by the visit of an American Assistant Secretary of State, George Perkins, to Belgrade — the highest-level contact between the U.S. and Yugoslavia since the war—and the visit of a Yugoslav mission to Britain. Influence has also been brought to bear by the two Western powers in Athens and Belgrade to restore Greek-Yugoslav diplomatic relations, and the Yugoslav rail connection to the port of Salonika, an important supply link.

The United States is also very active in extending a solid line of air bases across North Africa and deep into the Mediterranean and Middle East. The first contingent of 17,000 U.S. Air Force technicians has arrived in French North Africa to reopen and extend airfields built there in wartime. The airfield at Tripoli has been recommissioned, and airfields near Benghazi and Tobruk are to be repaired and extended. Negotiations are under way to extend U.S. privileges in the use of British airfields in the Arab lands, Egypt, Jordan and Iraq. The RAF is completing a big base on Cyprus. The able U.S. Secretary for Air, Finletter, has been on a visit to Turkey.

Policy is also active at the entrance to the Mediterranean, where a U.S. Ambassador has returned after several years' absence to Madrid; and at the extreme end of this vital flank, in Iran. Here American influence is given some credit for the Shah's important moves towards reform, by dividing up his great estates among the peasants and maintaining in power a reform prime minister, heartily disliked by the rich families who have long ruled this weak and vulnerable country.

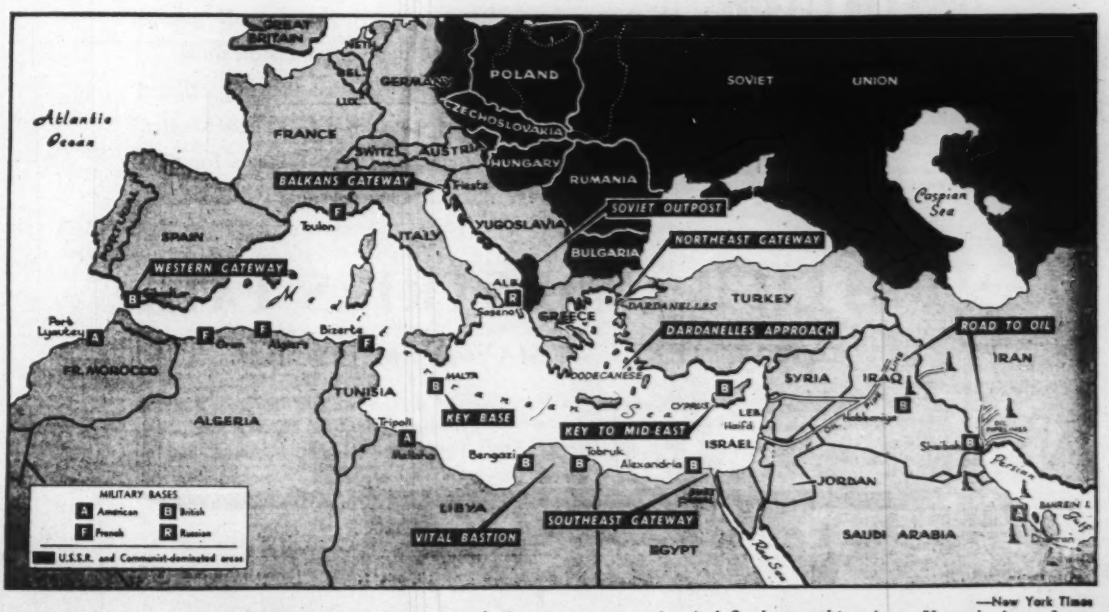
Now a part of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet is entering the Mediterranean, to carry out manoeuvres with the British and U.S. Mediterranean Fleets. It would seem that the lesson of British experience over past centuries in the pressure that can be exerted on Europe's dominant land power by control of the Mediterranean has been well learned.—*Willson Woodside*

BILL PRESENTED

THE COST to the German nation of Hitler's insane ambition has been brought up to date by the reputable Hamburg paper, *Die Welt*, for the occasion of Memorial Day, February 18, in memory of those of all nations who fell in World War II.

2,150,000 German soldiers were killed in action, and 150,000 are presumed to have died in captivity. There are also 1,148,000 still unaccounted for, most of them in Russian prison camps or in unknown Russian graves.

Among civilians, 500,000 to 800,000 were killed in air raids, and something over 1,500,000 died in the great flight from the East before the Red Army; while 500,000 German Jews were wiped out. German losses in the war thus reached the total of about 6½ millions.



—New York Times

THROUGH *the Mediterranean, West applies sea and air power to contain vital flank stretching from Yugoslavia to Iran.*

BIF 1951

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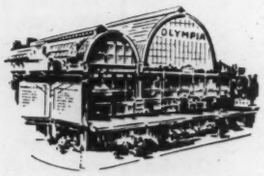

OLYMPIA—In an area of 300,000 square feet, over 1,000 exhibitors will display a wide variety of their latest goods.

CASTLE BROMWICH—The section for Building and Heating, Electricity, Engineering and Hardware. Exhibitors: 1,300. Display area: 500,000 square feet (including outdoor).

A hundred years have passed since Queen Victoria opened in London the first 'Great Exhibition' and revealed to the world the manifold ways in which British enterprise and skill were pioneering to increase the ease and interest of life. For some time past, we have been planning to celebrate this anniversary by a Festival in which every aspect of British life will be on display. In particular, we are making the 1951 British Industries Fair an occasion for the world to see the full extent of our recovery and our resources. We can promise that the B. I. F., like British Industry itself, will be bigger and better than ever. Over three thousand exhibitors from a hundred trade groups will put their latest and finest products on show. Few enterprising buyers will miss this unparalleled opportunity of seeing what Britain has now to offer. Thousands have made early arrangements for their visit, so please make your reservations without delay.

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INFORMATION about exhibitors, advance catalogues, special displays and facilities at the Fair can be obtained from the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Edmonton or Winnipeg; or from the Imperial Trade Correspondent at St. John's or Halifax.

U.S. AFFAIRS

"BIG FOUR" ON THE ECONOMIC FRONT

Washington.

WILSON, Johnston, Ching and Di-Salle: they are the Big Four of the free world's economic front.

If they do not do their stuff and do it quickly, not only will America be unable to supply herself and Europe with the guns, trucks and aircraft needed for defence but America and Europe may be landed in a general inflationary, wage-price spiral, ending in a chaos which would suit the Communists better than a dozen Koreas.

Even by glancing at a picture of these four men you would guess that Charles E. Wilson is the boss. Six-foot-two, strong-jawed, thick-necked, with a rather ferocious-looking squint, he is Director of the Office of Defence Mobilization, America's producer-in-chief of defence materials and equipments, answering to the President.

His job is to *get* things. He decides what goods and equipment are needed for defence, where they are to be bought, by whom assembled, where the raw materials are to come from, who is to get them, and so on.

Wilson was born in a tough part of New York called Hell's Kitchen. As an office boy he took night classes in accounting, plugged steadily on, and in 1939 became President of General Electric. Roosevelt liked and admired him, made him vice-chairman of his War Production Board.

At 65 Wilson is still tough, rasp-tongued, and inclined to shout at people. Once during the war, in a

—Miller

DEFENCE *Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson. He is known as "Electric" Wilson, to distinguish him from Charles E. Wilson, pres. of General Motors.*

discussion with a brass-hat, he leant over his desk, grasped the general by the lapels, lifted him out of his chair and shook him till his teeth rattled.

While this economic "Prime Minister" demands this and that, somebody must see that new orders do not conflict with old, keep track of schedules, watch that they are carried out,

—Russell in Los Angeles Times

"CALLING *control tower, calling anyone . . .*" *Price Stabilizer DiSalle, moving into a field where Congressmen fear to tread, is calling for abandonment of high farm "parity" prices.*

and ensure that the switching of productive power and materials from one industry to another does not distort the whole economy. This is the job of the Economic Stabilizer, Eric Johnston.

A captain of marines in World War One, he left the service in 1923, made a quick success in business, and was elected President of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce at a youthful age. Lately he has been "Czar" of the movie industry.

All Johnston's employees share 25 per cent of the gross profits of his concerns, and are eligible for "junior directorships." "We have political democracy," he says, "now we need industrial democracy."

One of the main things Johnston has to stabilize against is inflation, and this means holding wages and prices in careful relationship to one another. The post of price stabilizer and the job of imposing the recent price freeze, went to Michael DiSalle.

DiSalle Is A Fighter

DiSalle was born of Italian parents in New York in 1908. He worked his way through law school by running a personal delivery service and settled down in Toledo, Ohio, to practise law. Since the war he has been the popular and efficient mayor of that city.

He will fight for what he believes right. When he came to this job last month—with "nothing in the office but a heap of angry housewives' letters"—he demanded a price-freeze at once. There was a fight which sent up dust to the top level. DiSalle got his price freeze.

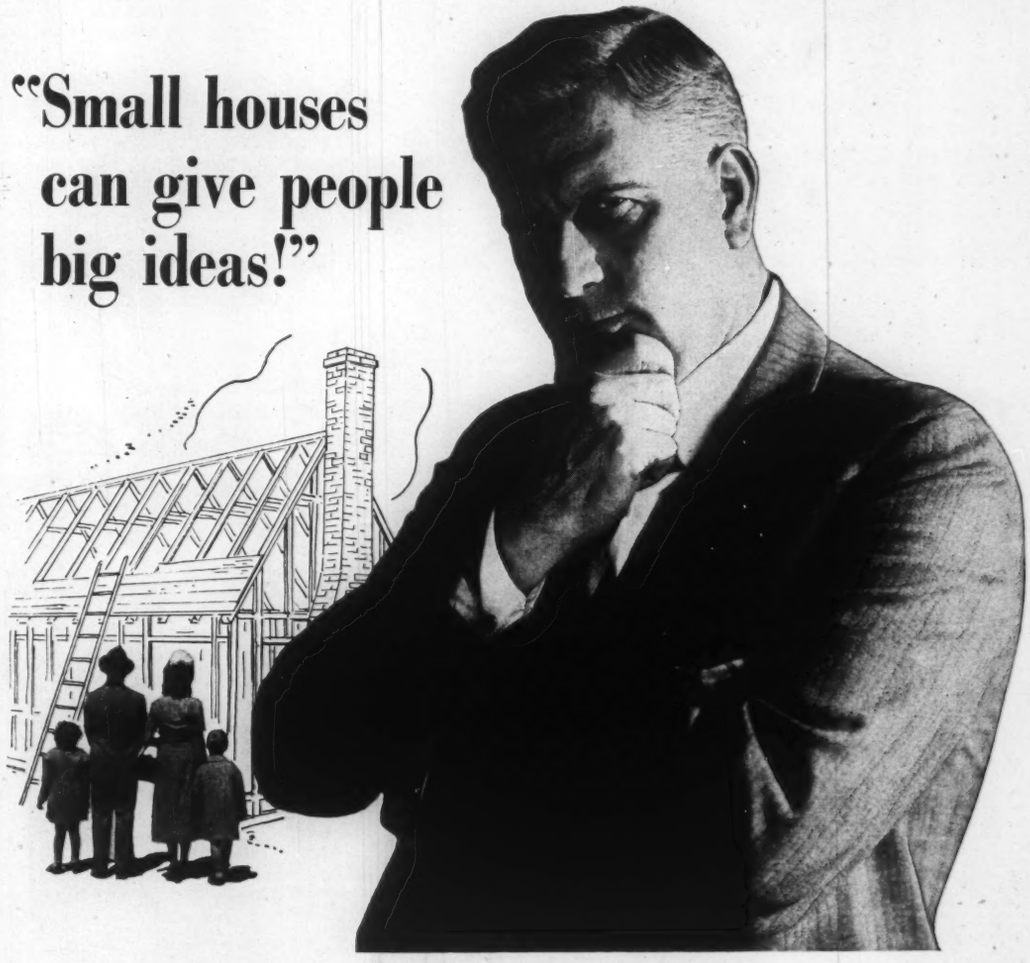
The Chairman of the Wages Board is Cyrus Ching, not a Chinaman, but a 76-year-old genial, slow-moving, pipe-smoking Canadian who, though three parts Scotch ("and one soda") is descended from the old Welsh "Chynges". He stands six feet seven inches in his socks.

Ching's job is, with his wages board—made up of labor, management, and public representatives—to decide which industries' wages shall remain frozen, and which shall be up-pointed. Ching began life as a farmer, but almost by accident went into labor relations, working from 1919 to 1947 as labor relations chief of the huge U.S. Rubber Company. In that year he became Chairman of the Federal Conciliation and Mediation Board, which represents the President in attempts to get unions and industries to settle wages disputes.

It is expected that Ching will resign within a few weeks and go back to his old job. If so, he will probably be succeeded by a much younger man, W. Willard Wirtz. Wirtz, broad-browed and bespectacled, will bring something of the academic into the "Big Four" atmosphere—he is a professor at Northwestern University, Chicago, his subject—Labor Law. Wirtz is no novice in government, is now acting executive director of the present Wage Board.

By Kenneth Harris, Special to London Observer *and* SATURDAY NIGHT.

"Small houses can give people big ideas!"



"Sounds funny, I know. But this house might have given you the same idea I had — if you'd been in my shoes the other day.

"I'd just dropped around with my son Bob and his family to see how their new house was getting on. It seemed to me to be just perfect for them. Cute, trim and practical. But small. There certainly wouldn't be room for anyone but them.

"Suddenly the thought hit me — *What if I had to move in with them because I didn't have enough to live on after I'd retired?*

"Then and there I resolved never to let that happen. Sure, there may be plans for paying old-age benefits to everyone someday. But *I'll* need *extra income* to make sure that I'll be completely independent. And the best way to get it is by increasing my *life insurance*.

"That plan seemed so logical I wondered why I hadn't thought of it before. And when I saw my agent I discovered how flexible life insurance can be — how it fits my own needs *and* my wife's need for protection.

"So now I'm building security for myself and my family the best possible way — with life insurance!"

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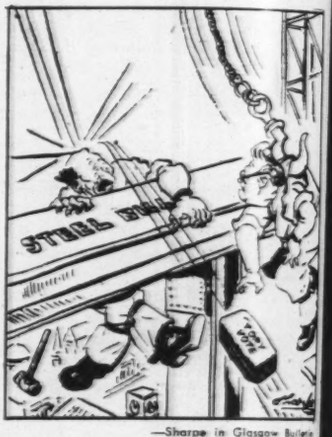
U.K.

BEVAN'S STOCK UP

London.

MR. CHURCHILL, pressing his attack on the Government, had a hard row to hoe in the defence debate. He could not very well disapprove of the program which the Government has brought forward, however belatedly. He could only disapprove of the people who had the task of carrying it out.

In face of this political manoeuvre the small Liberal cohort voted solidly with the Government, thus bringing its majority to 21, high for this Parliament.

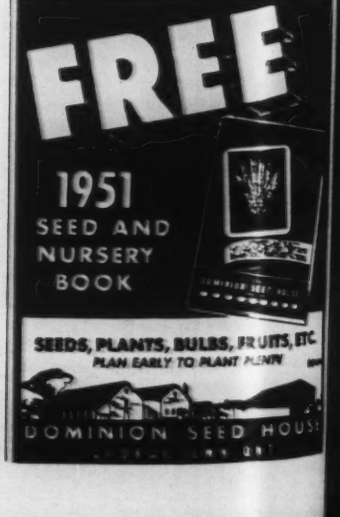


—Sharpe in Glasgow Bulletin

"THAT WAS A NEAR THING, 'ERB!"

The most striking feature of Mr. Bevan's able summing-up speech was the force and frankness of his attack on Russian policy. Mr. Bevan may be a Left-Winger, but he is certainly no Communist and never has been. His speech will lose him some of the support of the Leftists in his own Party, but it has surely won him compensating support on the other wing. It has also raised his reputation in the country.

There was one point towards the end of his speech where Mr. Bevan made what looked like a personal attack on Mr. Churchill. But all that Mr. Churchill permitted himself in reply was the genial growl, "Don't spoil a good speech now". That is how good the speech was.—*P.O'D.*



FILMS

A $2,000-A-WEEK MAN: WHAT MAKES HIM TICK

AT THE MOMENT of writing the prize-winning award for the year's best screen performance appears to be hovering between Bette Davis ("All About Eve") and Judy Holliday ("Born Yesterday"). There is considerable side-betting, however, on Ann Baxter who in "All About Eve" played Eve herself.

It is no reflection on any of these contenders to point out that if they played their roles brilliantly they were given brilliantly-written roles to play. A star of talent will always rise to the opportunities of a well-written script, and it usually turns out that the better the script, the better the performance. So the writers get their tribute, if only indirectly, along with the stars. They don't get many tributes from Hollywood.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

I once affronted a Hollywood producer by suggesting that the writer of a story should, as the original creator, be given the widest possible opportunity to see that his work reached the screen in the form he intended. This seemed to me a reasonable point of view. Hollywood is always prepared to call in experts at impressive salaries, to check on technical detail; and who could be more expert, when it comes to a question of character and situation, than the man who created them?

THE PRODUCER appeared to find this point of view rather frivolous, if not outrageous. The writer, he pointed out, was only one factor in a highly complex situation. In spite of this rather humble status he was given every possible consideration—a private cubicle in which to do his work, leisure, opportunities for consultation, and a salary of $2000 a week. Writers, he said, recognized these advantages and were always willing to co-operate.

Frequently he was called away from his office to straighten out with the script writer some difficulty that had risen on the set. ("Often it's just a simple matter of lifting a piece of dialogue here or there, and putting it further down the page.") He added rather irritably that with all these opportunities and inducements, authors still gave him a good deal of trouble. Only recently he had had to throw a $10,000 manuscript into the wastepaper basket and reassign the story to another writer.

What the producer completely failed to realize was that you can bribe or compel almost anything from a writer except the secret *anima* which sets him going and is the only thing in the end that will make his writing worth while. He may have all the willingness in the world to cooperate, along with all the necessary eagerness to earn $2000 a week.

The trouble is that, with every inducement to collaborate, the intransigent creative spirit prefers to work alone. Faced with the task of reworking another man's material, or rewriting a page of dialogue that has already been through half a dozen mangling hands, it simply lays down its tools; so that the $10,000 manuscript goes into the wastepaper basket and the Front Office is left to fume over a system that sets out to "spoil" a writer and ends by despoiling him of his talent.

In any case it is worth noting that "All About Eve" was written and directed entirely by one man, Joseph Manciewicz; and that in adapting "Born Yesterday" to the screen Script-writer Albert Mannheimer has followed the Garson Kanin stage original so closely in character, dialogue and situation that the non-intervention of the Johnson Office is one of the season's minor mysteries.

"Born Yesterday" is admittedly a stage play photographed. But almost anyone, I imagine, would be willing to sacrifice the special advantages of the camera in favor of so much wise and fresh and funny dialogue. As for Judy Holliday, she is exactly as good as the lines she has been given, which could scarcely be improved on.

THERE ARE so many accents in the Italian film "Women Without Names" —French, Italian, English, Jugoslav —that the film may leave you a little confused at first, in spite of the English sub-titles. As the narrative grows however there is enough explicit action to clarify its grim and often deeply disquieting story.

The film gives an account of life in Farfa Sabina, an internment camp in Trieste, where women refugees, without documents or passports to testify to their existence, are kept and held indefinitely. Specifically it is the story of a Jugoslav woman (Valentina Cortessa), and of her attempts to escape from the camp so that the child she is about to bear may grow up with the human identity that has been denied his mother.

—Columbia

"BORN YESTERDAY"

If "Women Without Names" is a terrifying film—and it is—this is less because of its fictional story than of the forgotten world it reveals. It is a world contemporary with our own, for Camp Farfa Sabina still exists and there is little hope that its sorry inmates will ever be restored to the life of a human family.

There are excellent performances here by Françoise Rosay, Valentina Cortessa, and Simone Simon—particularly Simone Simon, who has never before been so bedraggled and so persuasive on the screen.

—Mary Lowrey Ross

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BOOKS

DERRING-DO

YANGTSE INCIDENT — by Lawrence Earl — Clarke, Irwin—$2.50.

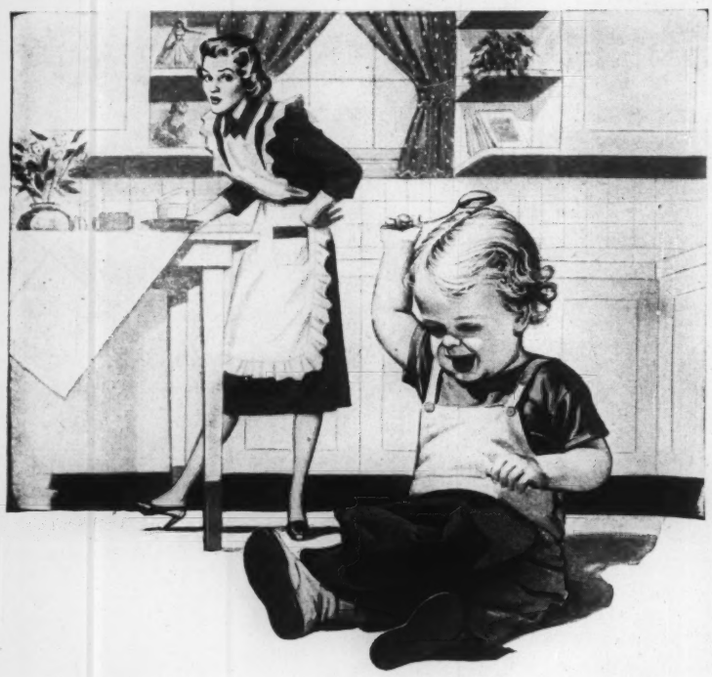
OUR MEMORIES of the *Amethyst* affair have been dimmed by the more immediate and spectacular events of the past few months in Korea, but this "incident," which took place on the muddy lower reaches of the Yangtse River almost two years ago, was spectacular enough for those involved in it and it has made the subject of an absorbing and exciting account by Canadian-born Lawrence Earl.

On April 20, 1949, His Majesty's Frigate *Amethyst* was sailing up the Yangtse on a routine mission, delivering supplies for the British Embassy in Nanking. On the north bank of the river the troops of the Chinese People's Liberation Army were assembling for their all-out assault across this formidable barrier; on the south bank the forces of Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist Army were crouching in their fox-holes nervously awaiting the attack. At twenty minutes past nine a.m. the Communist guns opened fire on the helpless ship; when they stopped firing the ship had been hit 53 times, 83 crewmen were dead or dying and 31 were wounded.

Most of the *Amethyst's* wounded were eventually brought ashore and evacuated by the Nationalists (two of them fell into Communist hands, were well looked after and finally returned to their ship); the remainder of the crew remained on board ship under the muzzles of the Communist guns for 103 sweltering days until, on the night of July 31, Lieut.-Commander J. S. Kerans, the young naval attaché from the Nanking Embassy who had taken over command of the ship when her captain and chief executive officer had been put out of action, decided to run the gantlet and contrived to bring his ship to safety in one of the most daring escapes in naval history.

The story of the *Amethyst*—the paralyzing shock of the assault, the horror of the first few blood-soaked hours, the eternity of waiting through the stifling heat of a Chinese summer, and the final breath-taking dash to the open sea—is told with simple directness. Mr. Earl is a first-class reporter: he got the facts, all the facts, by checking and cross-checking the stories of 36 officers and men and he presents them without embellishment, without any rococo literary trimmings, in a style that is gripping and convincing in its straightforward sincerity.

The book is illustrated with an excellent collection of photographs, many of them taken on board the ship during the long siege.—*J.L.W.*



LAWRENCE EARL

SOCIAL ASSETS

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE — by Cecil Woodham Smith—*Longmans, Green*—$3.50.

THE GREAT figures of the Victorian era have an irresistible attraction for modern biographers, partly, no doubt, because material about them is usually plentiful and accessible; but perhaps also because they have the fascination of the paradoxical. Why is it, the biographer may inquire, that a period of which the name is synonymous with stuffiness and propriety should have produced so many persons who were notable for a lack of both qualities?

In the case of Florence Nightingale, she was born a rebel against most of the Victorian conventions of her class. It may be that the Toynbee theory of history as a process of challenge and response holds good in biography and that the great Victorians became great in response to the dullness of their period. On the other hand, it is doubtful whether Victorianism did seem dull or stuffy to the majority of Victorians.

Miss Nightingale herself was Victorian in her belief in duty and hard work. Otherwise she was of no particular period, but was rather a genius who happened to be a contemporary of Queen Victoria. Like Joan of Arc, she had an intuitive grasp of situations and the will power to carry through the action that the situations demanded. In her social position she had the advantage of St. Joan. Generals and medical men, whom she bullied and made look ridiculous, would gladly have had her burned at the stake, but Miss Nightingale, accustomed to move in the best English drawing rooms, could not be discredited or ignored. In fact, those who opposed her found out soon or late that she could only be obeyed.

Cecil Woodham Smith, Miss Nightingale's present biographer, has produced a well-documented, readable account of the founder of modern nursing. In writing her book she has had access to many previously unpublished documents about her heroine, but the general impression she conveys is much the same as that given by Lytton Strachey in his brilliant essay, when he removed the veils of sentimentalism that had obscured Miss Nightingale's true stature. —*J.L.C.*

he has a silver spoon in his mouth, too . . .

Just before "junior" was born, Dad had said:

"In my day we used to say that people who got the breaks were born with silver spoons in their mouths."

"In this family," he went on, "we can't hope for a fairy godmother, or even a rich uncle to supply the spoon. For this little fellow . . . and I'll still bet it'll be a boy," he added with a confident grin at mother-to-be, "we're going to buy that silver spoon right now."

Well, Dad got his boy. He also got the spoon . . . a Canada Life program that guaranteed protection to Mother and son, and even included enough to put the lad through college.

"People with confidence in Canada Life have been buying silver spoons from them for over 100 years," he observed later. "With a company as strong and long-lasting as that, we know our boy's silver spoon is as good as gold!"

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Brush and Blade in Combined Arts

TWO of this country's top women artists got together in a combined effort not long ago. They are Dorothy Stevens, RCA, OSA, known for her many fine portraits, and Barbara Ann Scott, Canada's queen of the blades. The portrait of Barbara Ann was commissioned by an American company which features in its advertising portraits by well-known artists of beautiful and famous women. Miss Stevens is the first Canadian artist, and Barbara Ann the first Canadian subject to appear in the series. In the portrait Barbara Ann's hair and tiara are gold, her complexion pink and white with faint brown tan overtones. Her costume is a soft deep blue exactly matching her eyes . Miss Stevens portrayed her against a wintry background of ice-locked lake, mountains lavendered by distance, green-black trees.

—Ken Bell

BARBARA ANN *and mother, Mrs. Clyde Scott, with the almost completed portrait.*

THE ARTIST: *Dorothy Stevens' work is distinguished by glowing, vibrant color.*

Seventy Pulse Beats for a Soft-Boiled Egg

by Maxine Galbraith

—Alex Gray

STUDENT *Pauline Bissonette, Verchères, Que., fills a hot water bottle. Ethel Stewart, Red Cross Home Nursing super.* (l.); *Louise Cowan, Ont. super. CNIB home teachers.*

NOT LONG AGO in a Canadian hospital a young woman who was well enough to be allowed up got out of bed and helped the overworked nursing staff by looking after the patient in the next bed. Not just once, but several times she gave her neighbor a bed bath, rubbed her back, made her bed for her. The regular nurses were dumbfounded at her dexterity and trained skill . . . especially so since the helpful patient was totally blind.

The nurses weren't so surprised when they learned that the blind girl had taken one of the most unusual nursing courses held anywhere . . . the Red Cross Nursing Course for the Blind.

This course (currently being carried on in three Red Cross branches . . . Vancouver, Toronto and Halifax) was begun four years ago by Muriel Winter, Reg. N., Director of the Toronto Red Cross Department of Health and Welfare Services. At that time Miss Winter suggested with some hesitation to Elizabeth Rusk of the Canadian Institute for the Blind that perhaps some sightless persons might be able to take a small part of the Red Cross Home Nursing Course.

Miss Rusk replied, "Nonsense . . . they can take all of it."

So eight blind women were selected for a trial run. They were so successful that Toronto Branch has held courses for blind persons every year since. Helen McArthur, National Director of Red Cross Nursing Services, talked up the idea at Red Cross nursing conferences. Soon British Columbia and Nova Scotia divisions took up the idea and now have similar courses of their own.

And the blind make good home nurses.

Mrs. D. J. Westbrook of Toronto, for instance, who is totally blind, took care of her own baby from the time it came home from the hospital. Recently she nursed her two children through a bad bout of measles. Mrs. Clarence Oster, another graduate of the class, takes care of her bed-ridden mother. In another household of sighted persons the blind daughter was the only one capable of taking over when sickness struck.

Miss Winter, in charge of the home nursing courses in Toronto, points out that teaching home nursing to the blind calls for an entirely new approach.

"In order to teach the blind, one must first try to realize what it is like to be sightless," she explains. To do this, she and her nurse instructors, Ethel Stewart and Marjorie Ashie, tried performing the skills they'd known for years with eyes closed. It wasn't easy, but it gave them a good idea what their new students were up against.

Every technique must be explained verbally . . . pictures, diagrams, the usual type of demonstrations are useless. Instead the student is first told exactly what to do . . . and then helped to do it.

"It is surprising how quickly they catch on," Miss Winter says. "And once they've got it they don't forget as quickly as sighted students often do." For instance in making a disposal bag out of newspapers, the instructor first describes the folds to be made and then guides the students' hands while she makes them. In no time at all the student is doing it at a speed and with sureness that is nothing short of amazing.

Similarly, they learn to make back rests and foot rests out of cardboard cartons, bed cradles out of wooden boxes and so on. The Red Cross Home Nursing course specializes in "making do" with home-made equipment so that satisfactory sick room care can be given without the use of a lot of high-priced equipment.

Miss Winter points out that blind persons "see" with their fingers. The first thing she does with each new class is take them through the classrooms, practice rooms and kitchen used in the home nursing course so that they will get a clear mental picture of them. She was somewhat startled while conducting the first such tour to hear one of the students call excitedly from the kitchen, "Oh, girls, come and see the lovely four-burner gas range with the automatic oven."

Blind home nurses . . . like blind persons in any occupation . . . have their own problems which they solve in a variety of ingenious ways.

The matter of pouring fluid medicine out of a bottle and giving it to the patient, for instance, which is simple enough for a sighted person, at first was a stumbling block for the blind students. But they soon contrived a solution.

In the first place druggists are asked to put up medicine in wide-mouthed bottles. Then by bending the handle of an old teaspoon at right angles to the bowl they made a ladle that can be dipped into the bottle. The medicine is then poured into a glass containing a little water and the patient takes it through a bent drinking tube. The nurse knows when the glass is empty by the slurp of the tube in the bottom of the glass. All ordinary labels, of course, are replaced by special ones typed out on a braille typewriter.

Blind home nurses can't read thermometers but they can keep them for the doctor to check. To know when the mercury is down where it should be before use each student counts the number of shakes it takes her to get it there, and then always shakes with just that much vigor just that many times.

One student timed boiled eggs by listening until the water was boiling and then counted her own pulse. Seventy pulse beats were just about right for a soft-boiled egg.

Up until this year biggest handicap of blind

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

HOW *to make a square corner: Student Rose Munroe, of Kingston, Ont., quickly got knack.*

MRS. WESTBROOK *bathes "baby." Mrs. W. S. Storey, nurse; Mesdames Hitchman, Oster, Lamb.*

LINSEED *poultice preparation is explained by nurse to student Jean Schmaus, Ohaton, Alberta.*

Fill 'Em Up!

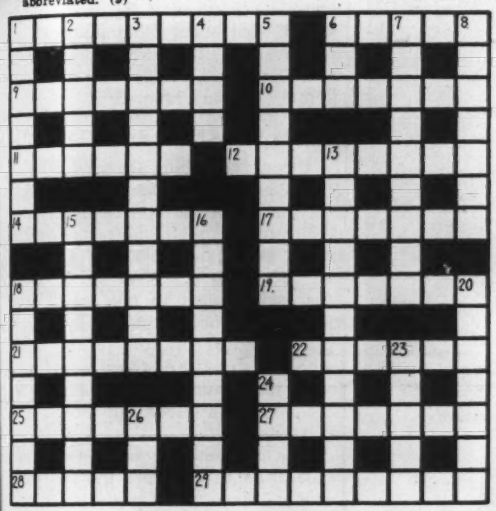
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Corporation with the Midas touch? (3,2,4)
6. See 14. (5)
9. Let in a disorderly peer stuffed to the gills! (7)
10. A horseman, naturally. (7)
11. A maxim to observe when having your ups and downs. (6)
12. In the following manner. (8)
14. 6 across controls are aimed at the lavish one. (7)
17. Are they under the eyes of an English brewer? (7)
18. But thee and thou are not to Quakers. (7)
19. Guiding principles as stern necessities. (7)
22. and 27. Advice for the hothead at strip-poker? (4,4,5,3)
23. It's a wheeze when mother has hats made over. (6)
26. Food for thought, as it were, is perhaps what Baba intended. (7)
27. See 21.
28. Bitch? (5)
29. Di . . . . . her name Diana, when unabbreviated. (9)

DOWN

1. Seraphs, in a few words. (7)
2. Melville got his title from "A pretty peep at Polynesian life." (5)
3. It costs nothing and is not difficult to be informal! (4,3,4)
4. The kind of mind the brain surgeon has at his finger tips? (4)
5. Last month's speaker was a painter! (9)
6. skniw 04. (3)
7. Condition of one who went to extremes in 29. (9)
8. Makes one see red as green. (7)
13. A tribe to appoint inevitably, in secret. (11)
15. Going over. (9)
16. Told how a deer came up and swallowed a nobleman. (9)
18. A short week has its drawback! (7)
20. This glass has its own window shades. (7)
23. Grand, according to Baum. (5)
24. 1 down loses her change. (4)
26. Take your time from 8. (3)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Mazo de la Roche
10. Hobbles
11. Satanic
12. Tyrant
13 and 21. Evelyn Waugh
16. Man overboard
17. Two Solitudes
23. Agouti
24. Scream
27. Grecian
28. Elector
29. Hugh MacLennan

DOWN

2. Alberta
3. Orlando
4. Elsa
5. Apse
6. Octavia
7. Handled
8. White
9. Scone
14. Tenor
15. Eblis
17. Thoreau
18. Ostrich
19. Unclean
20. Electra
21. See 13
22. Smart
25. Anna
26. Real

(147)

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For Prospectus write to Secretary-Bursar

Brain-Teaser:

The Cross-Word Contest

MR. AND MRS. CRERAR were overwhelmed by the response to SN's puzzle contest (SN, Jan. 23). They want particularly to thank all those who enclosed personal notes and only wish that time permitted a reply to them all.

The qualifying question which was sent by telegram to the winners was "Who wrote 'Sunshine Sketches of a Little Town?' " It produced this telegram from Mr. Grange, first prize winner. "Overwhelmed by your kind telegram. Only sufficient strength left to gasp 'Stephen Leacock' ".

Knowledge that so many people are deriving so much pleasure from the puzzles has added new zest to the Crerar's brain-teasing.

WINNERS in the Brain-Teaser Contest are:

S. G. M. Grange, 130 Balmoral Avenue, Toronto. (First prize, Shorter Oxford Dictionary).

Arthur Sykes, 20 Willard Ave., Ottawa.

Guy M. Minard, Kapuskasing, Ont.

L. V. Vineberg, 370 Avondale Ave., Ottawa.

Eric A. Cushing, 9 Lorraine Ave., Westmount, Montreal.

D. W. Stewart, Jr., Box 485, Renfrew, Ont.

Donalda Crosthwait, R.R. 3, Port Hope, Ont.

Mrs. J. S. McGregor, Box 27, Nelson, B.C.

Mrs. W. K. Philps, Huntingdon, Que.

Miss Helen M. Kerr, 88 Queen St. S., Hamilton, Ont.

Egerton E. Smith, 72 Courcelette Ave., Montreal 8, Que.

Each of the above ten winners will receive the book of his choice selected from a list compiled by SN's Literary Editor.

Solution to Contest Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Prize
4. Loose-leaf
9. Winsome
10. Ratchet
11. Skeletcn
13. Snores
15. Opposed
17. Clinch
20. Trying
21. Canasta
23. Insets
25. Pass-book
28. Bridged
29. Hothead
30. Night club
31. Nasty

DOWN

1. Pawnshop
2. Innkeeper
3. Evoke
4. Lee
5. Oars
6. Extension
7. Ether
8. Fetish
12. Old Age
14. Acacia
16. Skintight
18. Customers
19. Lack-a-day
22. Big Ben
24. Sting
26. Satin
27. Idol
29. Hub

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Elizabeth Arden

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EATON'S

spring fashion viewpoint

FABRIC...COLOUR...DETAIL

Details are in the news . . . animating the silhouette . . . adding importance to sleeves . . . pointing up the fresh timing, the novel use of fabric; livening with colour; completing the put-together look of the Spring Costume.

EATON'S CANADA'S LARGEST RETAIL ORGANIZATION STORES AND ORDER OFFICES FROM COAST TO COAST

Seventy Pulse Beats

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 22

home nurses has been lack of a printed manual to refresh their memories. A home nursing graduate, unlike a regular nurse, does not necessarily begin at once practising what she has learned. She can't very well expect someone at home obligingly to fall ill so that she may show her skills. In fact, it may be years before she is called upon to nurse anyone.

To get around this the Red Cross has a first-rate "Home Nursing Manual" which each sighted graduate takes away with her. Recently revised and enlarged this manual contains just about all that anyone need know about taking care of the sick.

But what about blind students?

Fortunately their program will soon be solved by a braille edition of the "Home Nursing Manual."

Braille Notes

Helen McArthur, Director of Red Cross Nursing Services, got the idea for this when she noticed one of the blind students taking notes on a braille slate. "Why," she wondered, "couldn't we provide a complete set of notes for each student to take away with her?" She took her idea to the Canadian National Institute of the Blind who said that if Red Cross would provide the material they would have the book transcribed into braille and printed.

For convenience' sake, it was decided first to condense the 188 page manual down to 70 pages which will go into one book 14 inches by 11 inches by three inches thick. This was no easy task since the manual was already in a very concise and compact form. However, by eliminating some of the theory and "story" which it was hoped the girls would remember from their course, the task was accomplished.

Another problem was that of illustrations. They cannot be reproduced in braille. But since the blind "see" by feeling, it was decided to make miniature models of the back rest and other equipment students had made in class and put them in a pocket inside its back cover. By taking these apart and putting them together again the blind can re-learn how to make the big ones.

The National Institute for the Blind has undertaken the colossal task of transcribing the manual into braille classes. They plan to print each year only as many books as are needed to supply graduates of the Home Nursing course and a few others.

MANY of the blind girls taking the Red Cross course are CNIB sponsored home teachers, who go to the homes of blind persons everywhere and teach braille, typing, dancing, sewing and anything else that may help the blind person to live a fuller life. Now they can add a certain amount of home nursing to their course.

This is just one of the ways that Canadian Red Cross helps the people whom each one of us would like to help—if we knew where to find them and how best to go about it. It is something to think about during this month of March which is Red Cross campaign month.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

The Rising Gorge Line

by Mary Lowrey Ross

THERE IS quite a lot of mystery about masculinity, particularly when it comes to high-style dressing.

There are, for instance, the unidentified style-setters. Nobody, it seems, knows who they are, not even *Men's Wear* itself. We are told that "as individuals they are nameless, but as a group they are heads of industry, executives, social leaders. . . . It remains with clothiers and furnishers to sense collectively what these men are buying."

Are the year's Ten Best-Dressed Men selected on the same basis? Do the clothiers and furnishers merely recognize them by collective sense and then communicate their revelation to each other when they meet in convention?

This doesn't appear likely. There is a brisk air of arrangement about the annual Ten Best-Dressed Men event which seems to rule out any mystical preliminaries. For one thing the award winners always *look* wonderfully dressed, achieving a perfection they couldn't possibly have reached unless someone had tipped them off in advance. Even the best-dressed head of industry, executive, or social leader, if caught off-guard by a candid camera, runs the risk of emerging from the developing solution looking as though he had dressed in the dark.

Our Ten Best-Dressed obviously don't take any such risk. The lounge suits and the morning coats and striped trousers are as smooth as cream and even the action pictures look as though they might have been specially posed for *Men's Knit Wear*.

WE MUST ASSUME then that the Ten Best-Dressed know at least something about the event before they open their morning papers and see their own flower-fresh photographs staring back at them. There is probably any amount of arrangement, organization and correspondence before the Ten Best-Dressed Event is placed before the public as a *fait accompli*. This policy of secrecy naturally makes the public terribly curious. We would like to know who does the scouting and arranges the details, and how the subject is approached. Does the form-letter of notification run something like this:

Mr. J. Harris Tweed,
Executive,
Toronto.
Dear Mr. Tweed:

Congratulations! You have been selected as a candidate for our Ten Best-Dressed Men Annual Event.

Will you please make arrangements for a suitable photograph at your earliest convenience? We would like to draw your attention to the fact that this year lapels tend toward narrowness and there is moderate fullness in the chest, with a suppressed waistline. The coat should be single-breasted, with two buttons close together, the upper to be buttoned up and the lower left undone. The gorge line should be high.

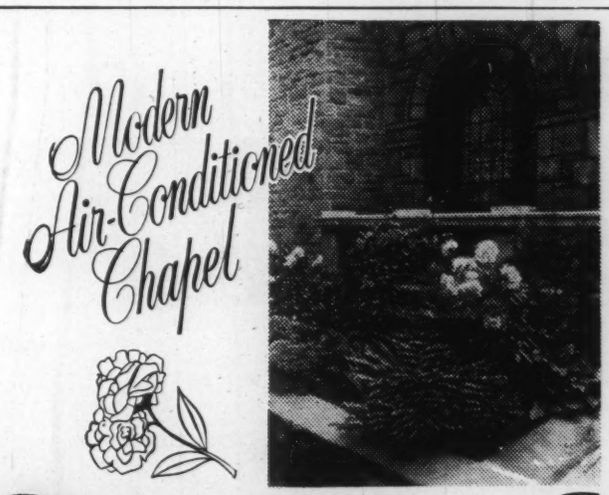
Kindly let us know as soon as possible whether you would prefer to enter in the "Immaculate and Dignified," the "Sobriety with High Style," the "Innate Flair" or the "Gallic Zest" event.

Sincerely yours,
Canadian Men's Apparel
P.S. No vests.

IT MIGHT be as well for the directors of *Canadian Men's Apparel* to know that the secrecy which they throw around the event is stirring up not only curiosity but considerable criticism. Some individuals who consider themselves pretty well dressed feel that the affair should be made an open competition, with preliminary events, route parades and an elimination final. They also point out that the cultural standard would be raised if the candidates, in addition to being well dressed should be required to demonstrate ability to sing, dance, or play a musical instrument.

Another group is said to be considering forming an opposition event — the Ten Worst-Dressed Men of 1951. They are seeking the sponsorship of Bing Crosby, Professor Albert Einstein, Ernest Hemingway, Whittaker Chambers and, possibly, Winston Churchill, whose innate flair for dress runs to zipper suits and bedroom slippers.

Meanwhile the people we can't help feeling sorry for are the ones who made the Best-Dressed list in other years and have since been quietly dropped. It isn't hard to imagine the feelings of those unfortunates or the domestic discussions that take place with their wives.



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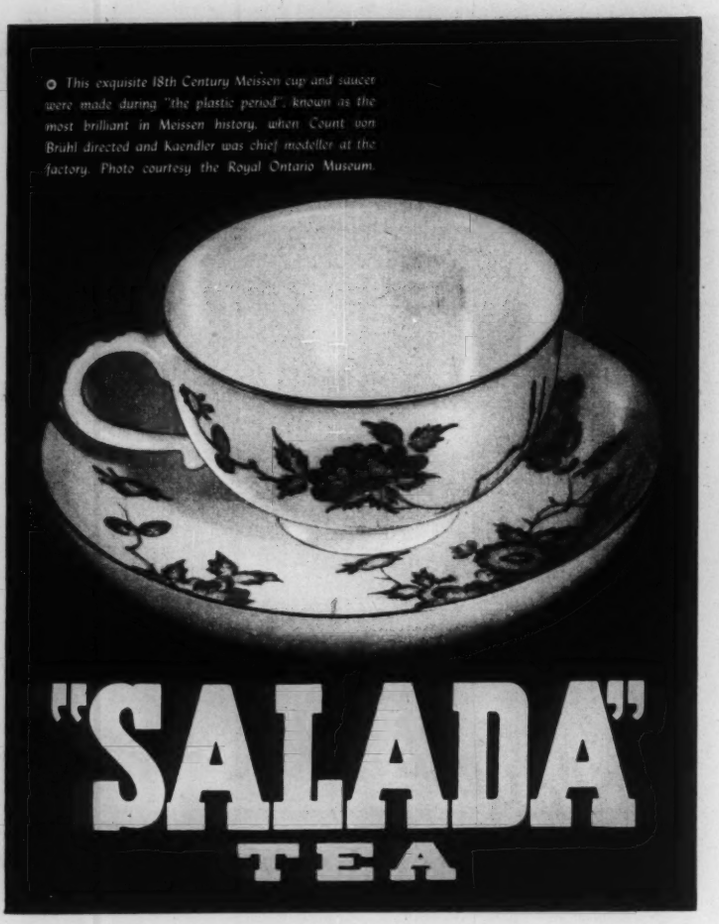
This exquisite 18th Century Meissen cup and saucer were made during "the plastic period", known as the most brilliant in Meissen history, when Count von Brühl directed and Kaendler was chief modeller at the factory. Photo courtesy the Royal Ontario Museum.



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A NOVA SCOTIAN walks off with the New York Newspaper Women's Club annual scholarship. **Margaret Benjamin** of Brookfield is the recipient. At present she's enrolled in the Graduate School of Journalism at Columbia University, New York. Journalist Margaret attended Dalhousie University; later graduated from McGill where she was on the McGill undergraduate daily.

■ Canadian Garfield Weston is giving the girls a break this year. He ought to. He has more daughters than sons. So 50 British girls are coming to Canada this summer on a Weston tour. And

—CP

CANADA-BOUND: *Odette Churchill, wartime agent; Barbara Weston.*

50 Canadian girls will visit Britain. With the British contingent will be **Odette Churchill,** famed wartime British agent in France (movie "Odette" was about her life) and **Barbara Weston,** daughter of Garfield.

■ Another Canadian makes good in the U.S. **Dorothy Morgan** has been appointed Director of Nurses of the University of Chicago Clinics. A graduate of University of Western Ontario, Nurse Dorothy took her nursing at Victoria Hospital, London, and her Master of Business Administration at the University of Chicago. She goes to the Clinics from a superintendence of St. Barnabas Hospital, Minneapolis.

■ Athens-bound next month for the International Council of Women meeting is **Dr. Blanche Marshall** of Agincourt, Ont. Mrs. Marshall has worked up through the Local Council, to the Provincial Presidency and now is National President; was given an honorary degree by McMaster University. A few weeks ago Mrs. Marshall was appointed to the National Advisory Council on Manpower.

■ Other international delegates to the Athens meeting are: **Elizabeth Long** of CBC, **Mrs. George A. Klinck,** Toronto, **Mrs. Edward B. Savage,** Montreal.

■ The Art Gallery of Toronto does not wait for people to come to it, but goes to the people with a Gallery Extension Service. First to welcome the new service were residents of Toronto's Lawrence Park district. The Gallery Extension Service brings to the community children's art classes, demonstrations in oil painting, water colors and sculpturing, lectures on art appreciation, loan exhibitions of original paintings. An introductory evening featured a lecture by S. J. Key, oil painting demonstration by William Winter, an outline of Gallery Extension Services by Martin Baldwin, director of the Art Gallery.

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ERP: Design for Peace Will Help in War

Aid to Europe Has Strengthened Industrial Potential And Laid the Groundwork for Close Cooperation

by Ernest Waengler

DURING the past three years Western European countries received roughly 11 billion dollars in Marshall aid. They made good use of the help they got. Before the Korean war most of them were just about out of the woods. Last summer, however, Western Europe suddenly found its economy facing problems almost as great as those it faced at the beginning of the program. Now we are told that over the next three years Western Europe will need the same amount of help she has already had.

Western European countries are spending up to 25 per cent of their budgets on defence. This compares with 40 per cent slated for Canada, but it is, nevertheless, a heavy burden for still-shaky economies. That is the reason more help is needed in spite of the fact that North America seems destined to carry the heaviest share of NATO responsibility.

Not Written Off

But this does not mean that ERP, designed to convert the European economy to productive peace time activity, has to be written off as waste because of the urgent need for war production. ERP was an investment in peace, but the dividends are vital in war. If the arms build-up serves its purpose as a "deterrent," ERP may yet pay dividends in terms of peace.

During the three Marshall Aid years the combined steel production of all ERP countries increased from 30 to 50 million tons, cement from 26 to 43 million, coal from 360 to 460 million, motor vehicles from 600,000 to 1.6 million units. Total industrial production now stands at 24 per cent over the pre-war average and exports to the U.S. went up 22 per cent in the last year alone, when gold and dollar reserves increased by 1½ billion dollars.

Perhaps an even more significant measure of success of ERP has been the closer integration of individual Western European economies. This, besides hastening recovery, has also provided a solid background for military cooperation under the North Atlantic Treaty.

Partly as a result of American prodding and partly at their own initiative, Europeans have taken a number of steps toward economic unity by accepting supranational conceptions in the place of the old national selfishness. The most publicised of these was the Schuman Plan, the scheme for pooling the coal and steel production of France, Germany, Italy and Benelux and the creation of a single market of 160 million people for these products.

More recently, the Dutch have followed the example by presenting a plan for the integration of Western European agriculture in a similar manner; France's Edouard Bonnefous suggested the creation of a European Transport Organization, the abandonment of preferential freight tariffs, coordination of the different means of transportation and a better distribution of equipment.

EPU

Another basically sound scheme in this category is the European Payments Union, though it is presently running into snags. It set up a system of multilateral payments in which each country is only concerned with its surplus or deficit with the group as a whole, thus theoretically eliminating the differential softness or hardness of currencies within the group.

In spite of the integration that has been achieved, the degree of recovery and the need for further aid differ widely from one country to another. France, for instance, has increased her industrial output by 12 per cent since the beginning of ECA, Italy by 29 per cent and Western Germany by 109 per cent. Yet Germany's production is still 10 per cent below what it was in 1938. Her steel production was fixed by the armistice at an annual 11 million tons, but German industrialists estimate capacity around 14 million. The severest restrictions and limitations are placed on the synthetic and other chemical industries on which the rest of Western German productive capacity depends heavily. Any relaxation of these restrictions would undoubtedly result in an upswing of the German economy.

Some countries, as a consequence of their geographic and strategic position, have received greater attention from the U.S. than their economic importance alone would warrant. Turkey is having her roads and airstrips rebuilt and expanded by American engineers and the modernization of her port facilities financed by a $12½ million loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Yugoslavia is receiving increasing assistance through the Interim Aid Program and the Mutual Defence Assistance Program.

With the shifting of emphasis from recovery to defence, a number of new forces have come into play, which have completely changed the world's economic climate.

Stockpiling Effects

The dollar shortage has been counteracted to such an extent by U.S. strategic purchases that the outflow of gold is beginning to cause serious concern in American economic circles, while only a short while ago the redistribution of gold seemed to be the most pressing problem. These strategic purchases, on the other hand, have created abnormal scarcities of many raw materials and are threatening Europe once again with a spiral of inflation, just when the inflation problem seemed beaten.

While it can be said that by and large Europe could soon begin to stand on its own economic feet if it were not for the increased demands of defence, it is still uncertain just what these demands will be and to what degree the U.S. will have to pitch in.

At the Brussels meeting of the 12 North Atlantic countries, the Americans committed themselves to material aid, but made the extent of such aid dependent upon General Eisenhower's recommendations and the findings of the two organizations already functioning under the Atlantic Charter, the Military Production and Supply Board and the Defence Finance and Economic Committee. The U.S. started the ball rolling last year by contributing $1 billion worth of arms, but this amount is only a drop in the bucket.

More Effort

ECA chief William Foster recently called on Western Europeans to increase their annual gross production by another $100 billion. He argued that if the U.S. with a population of 150 million could produce $300 billion a year, the 274 million Western Europeans should be able to reach $260 billion. As a means to this end, he recommended a fairer distribution of the fruits of labor, pointing out that while production was now above pre-war, real wages are still low.

The best estimates of European need of American aid during the next three years run between $8 and $14 billion for rearmament alone, which roughly corresponds to 10 per cent of what the U.S. is planning to spend on her own defence during that period. In addition to that amount, ECA is asking for $2 billion for its last year of operation, ending in July, 1952. It is predicted in Washington that it will only get about $1½ billion, but the fact remains that American taxpayers will have to dig deeper into their pockets than ever before, if they want Europe to become an effective partner in the defence of Western security.

—Wheeler

BIGGER EFFORT *from Western Europe is expected by ECA chief Foster.*

—Kenneth Roberts

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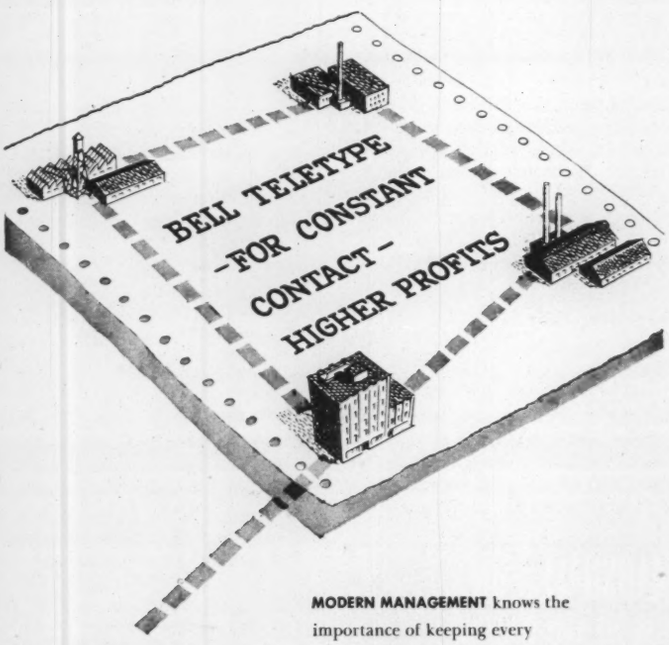

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BUSINESS ANGLE

TO BUILD UP THE NATION

We Should Insist on Larger Processing of Raw Materials Within the Country

by P. M. Richards

CANADA gains hugely in some respects from being next-door to the United States, and loses in some others. No doubt much more American capital has been invested here than would have come if we were as distant as Australia; this has contributed greatly to our development and toward making us prosperous. But we have been used too much as a hewer of wood and drawer of water for the United States—and that is definitely not the way to get rich. While our national standard of living is the second highest in the world, it might be as high as that of the U.S. itself if we did more processing of products here and less exporting in primary form.

It's true that the two world wars have brought about a considerable change in this respect, and that at last we're developing a more rounded economy, with our industrial side beginning to measure up in importance with our agricultural, forestry and mining capacities.

But this would be a good time to push for further industrialization, by insisting on larger processing of Canadian raw materials within Canada itself. "Insisting?" Well, more than ever the U.S. needs our materials, since her own supplies are running out in many instances. New plants built to process them could just as well be built in Canada. Canada has the power to insist.

We Canadians need a much more intense awareness of ourselves as a nation—as the world's most vigorous, dynamic, rapidly-expanding nation. Canada's national press is doing much to that end, but can do more. The *Financial Post* said last week, in the course of an editorial: "The influence of periodicals such as SATURDAY NIGHT and *Maclean's* and . . . *The Financial Post* in putting forward to the people of Canada a fair and comprehensive picture of Canada's role in the world crisis is, we submit, of exceedingly great significance in the national interest."

Yes, and particularly at this time when we're embarking on a policy of deliberate deflation to check the uprush of prices and to conserve materials for defence. The national press can probably do more than any other agency to maintain awareness of Canada's great potential as the producer and processor of vital materials wanted by many countries.

INFLATION CAUSES

WHAT, actually, is causing inflation? The answer is a variety of things, the combined effect of which is to bring more purchasing power into existence than there are goods available to absorb it. One of these inflation-creating factors was the war goods production of World War II; wartime wages enlarged the volume of consumer buying power but did not enlarge the volume of consumer goods. Another factor is the tremendous expansion of the Canadian economy since the beginning of World War II. In 1950 Canada spent $3,766 million on new factories and the enlargement of old ones, on plant equipment, public works, hydro-electric power development, housing and other forms of expansion. Before the war these things didn't run over $1 billion a year; in 1933, close to the bottom of the big depression, the total was only $143 million.

Capital investment on the current scale is tremendously stimulating. Though the later stages of inflation are destructive in their effects, the first or earlier stages are expansionary and prosperity-creating. The effects are similar to those of munitions-making in wartime. Much money is spent to enlarge the means of production; this money goes immediately into the stream of purchasing power but it is some time before there is a balancing increase in the supply of goods and services.

This increased demand operating on a not - correspondingly - increased supply makes prices turn upward; this situation promises profit to producers so there is more expansion, and the process feeds on itself. When this wave of capital investment includes a great deal of housing, as in the present case, many fields of business are stimulated—not only building materials but plumbing and heating, electrical equipment, furniture, paints and even automobiles and road-making.

All this makes for a very pleasant condition of prosperity, but carried ahead too fast it also produces inflation, since the money supply (cash and credit) progressively outruns the goods supply. And when, as has happened now, a sizable rearmament program is tacked on to an already fully-occupied economy, the inflation potential is suddenly increased to a degree that is dangerous and perhaps even explosive.

The only sound remedy is to halt unnecessary expansion (expansion that will not contribute to defence) and even to adopt a positively deflationary course. This is a hard decision to make were it not for the acute shortages of materials which compel the Government to withhold supplies from non-essential users in favor of the defence effort. We shall see a lot of this kind of deflationary action in coming months but also continued inflation in other fields, the effect of which must be to create unbalance in the economy that will have to be

ironed out at some future time.

It is important to remember that we have a double objective: to rearm effectively and to withstand inflation. Defence, presumably, has priority. But each effort will modify the other to some extent. If Canada is to make her biggest contribution on the production front, the preservation of health in the economy (*i.e.*, prevention of runaway inflation) is itself a big item in the defence effort.

THE NATIONAL CAKE

THE OTHER day Britain's Deputy Prime Minister, Herbert Morrison, appealed to workers to tone down their demands for a bigger share of the "national cake." He asked them for more work and fewer strikes to ward off inflation and the threat to full employment.

Actually Britain has already just about exhausted the possibilities in resizing the shares; her great need now is to produce a bigger cake that will permit of adequate shares for all. She has made some progress in this direction but not nearly enough.

And the tendency is to widen the gap further with old age pensions and other welfare payments which put more purchasing power in still more hands. The objection here is not to the benefits themselves but to the popular complacency about the existence of the gap. Obviously, to increase the number of claims on production without correspondingly increasing production itself is economically unsound at any time. In these particular times it seems rather like throwing oil on an already brightly burning fire.

The remedy is not to cut off the pensions, which are needed, but to increase production; first, to win general acceptance of that aim. As Mr. Morrison said, the need is more work and fewer strikes. More work for the same pay would be a good slogan for defence and anti-inflation both.

NEIGHBORS

ORDINARILY we Canadians think we understand our U.S. neighbors, and they us, so thoroughly that almost nothing could spoil the happy relationship. Then we see remarks in our papers about their bad handling of foreign affairs and in their papers about our slowness in putting our weight into rearmament, and we wonder.

Then comes an incident at the Congressional committee's hearing of State Secretary Dean Acheson and Commerce Secretary Charles Sawyer on the St. Lawrence Seaway project. Mr. Acheson read a note from the Canadian Government which reaffirmed that Canada is prepared to agree to the principle of making the seaway a self-liquidating project through tolls. A cautious Congressman asked whether there was a difference between "is prepared to agree to the principle" and a flatfooted "agrees to the principle."

Mr. Acheson replied, we imagine a little testily: "The Canadian Government never has gone back on us in any dealing. There's no use throwing doubt on the question." Somehow that sets us up again. Sure, we're real neighbors.

65-YEAR-OLD POSTMASTER AVERTS DROWNING IN ICY LAKE

Sam Woods, of Buckhorn, Ont., WINS DOW AWARD

Sam Woods, postmaster of the Peterborough County village of Buckhorn, was driving over the bridge which spanned a section of Buckhorn Lake when he saw a 7-year-old schoolboy slip through the railing and tumble 10 feet into the lake.

Woods stopped his car and plunged into the ice-cold water. In spite of his sixty-five years, the gallant postmaster struck out vigorously and soon reached the frantic little boy. Because of the steep icy banks, there was no way to get the boy ashore . . . but, luckily, other school children had attracted the attention of a passerby who immediately threw a rope to the couple.

The boy was hauled ashore, very little the worse for his experience. The rope, however, proved too weak for Woods' weight . . . and he remained several minutes in the freezing water until a truck arrived with a stronger rope.

For deeds such as this, more than 230 Canadians have been presented with THE DOW AWARD since its inception in April 1946.

THE DOW AWARD is a citation presented for acts of outstanding heroism and includes, as a tangible expression of appreciation, a $100 Canada Savings Bond. The Dow Award Committee, a group of editors of leading Canadian daily newspapers, selects Award winners from recommendations made by a nationally known news organization.

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CANADIAN BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY: Grass Roots Control

FOLLOWING the clamp-down on the use of materials needed for defence, the Government tightened its drive against unnecessary and inflation-making business expansion by having the banks cut down their long-term loaning. Last week the Bank of Canada announced that the chartered banks had agreed to make no loans secured by corporate obligations with a term longer than one year, and that loans secured by corporation securities should not be for more than half the value of the securities. There would be a general reduction of bank lending, and tighter requirements on instalment finance loans.

However, it should be noted that the long-term loan restrictions will be only effective to a degree, as many corporations, especially the larger ones, have been able in recent years to build up their reserves to such a degree that they are now much less dependent than they used to be on outside capital for expansion.

Though public attention has focussed on the question of the imposition of rigid controls at the top level, it is increasingly evident, as repeatedly forecast here, that the Government will rely chiefly on checking expansion at the roots. This policy will serve both anti-inflation and defence.

On the other side of the argument, the fact remains that if Canada's main contribution to Western defence is going to be in the field of munitions production, measures to prevent inflationary expansion must not be carried to a point that endangers the country's long-term productive ability.

Labor:

SKILLS & IMMIGRANTS

THE DAY after the Federal Government received the brief from the national labor bodies (SN Feb. 27), the Ontario Government received one from the Ontario Federation of Labor. The Federation took special note of the skilled labor shortage (SN, Feb. 13). It criticized the tendency of Government and industry to rely heavily on immigration to meet the country's skilled labor needs.

The brief stated that Canadian workers, aided by a re-training program, could perform many of the jobs which immigrants were being brought to Canada to do. Speaking for the Federation, UAW chief George Burt argued that lack of opportunity rather than lack of initiative is the reason too few Canadian workers have the training to qualify for the skilled jobs. Many workers were of apprenticeship age during the depression when it was difficult to get jobs, let alone apprentice training. When the war came, they went into the armed services or took unskilled jobs in war industry. By the time the war ended, they had acquired family responsibilities, and could not afford the long period at apprentice rates. Between them, war and depression greatly reduced the percentage of skilled workers in a whole generation.

Rather than rely on immigration and leave Canadian workers to fill the jobs requiring less skill, the Federation suggested the Ontario Government should "avail itself of Federal Government assistance under the Unemployment Insurance Act to retrain older workers for positions requiring more skill and training, and therefore better positions in industry."

Few people, least of all employers needing skilled labor, would disagree with the complaint of the OFL. We're finding out now that an industrial country needs a big skilled labor force, and the best way to get it is to train it ourselves. But OFL's suggestion is applicable to the long-term only. The shortage is in highly skilled workers, and the shortage is *now*. A training program won't fill the gap

—Miller

BRITISH JET PRODUCTION: *The skilled hands are needed at home too.*

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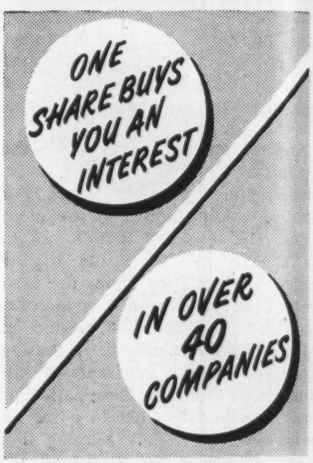

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DIVIDEND NOTICE

Dividends in future will be paid semi-annually instead of quarterly as in the past.

DIVIDEND NO. 46

Notice is hereby given that a half-yearly dividend of Four cents (4c) per share has been declared on the issued Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, July 14th, 1951, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of June, 1951.

By Order of the Board.

L. I. HALL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, February 19th, 1951.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited

DIVIDEND NUMBER 407

A dividend of 6c per share has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 30th day of March, 1951, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 2nd day of March, 1951.

DATED the 19th day of February, 1951.

P. C. FINLAY,
Secretary.

NOTICE

is hereby given that The British Commonwealth Insurance Co. Ltd., Toronto, has been granted by the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, Certificate of Registry No. C-1271 authorizing it to transact in Canada The Business of Personal Property Insurance, in addition to Inland Transportation Insurance for which it is already registered.

for years, as it takes a long time to make a skilled workman. The normal apprentice period is four years, and after that it may take up to five years for the worker to acquire the experience which will put him in the skilled category. Older workers, who have already had shop experience, could probably make it in less time, but it's doubtful if they could do it quickly enough to keep supply anywhere near demand for the present emergency.

On the other hand, the Federation's suggestion may come to be the only way out of the difficulty. Canada's North Atlantic Treaty allies face heavy defence demands too. Some of them, Britain especially, cannot afford to lose skilled workers at this time.

While the U.K. has, as yet, placed no obstacle to their emigrating, once the squeeze gets tighter, the Government may decide to do so. The British are angry over the high prices and shortages which, they believe, have been accentuated by U.S. raw material stockpiling; raids on their skilled labor supply are not likely to be any better received.

Because the raw materials don't come from Britain herself, there hasn't been much she could do other than protest what the *Manchester Guardian* called the "dollar happy" stockpile buying of the U.S. It's a different matter with skilled labor. In this case the faucet is in the U.K. It can be turned off, and it wouldn't be too drastic a move, as far as internal politics are concerned, for a Socialist Government to make. Especially as it certainly cannot be proved that Canada is able to make better use of the skilled workers than Britain is.

Mining:

MORE TUNGSTEN

SINCE the war in Korea, the price of tungsten in New York has risen from $19.50 to about $70 a short ton unit. This works out to about $70 for 20 lbs. of tungstic oxide. The zooming price reflects two facts: (1) tungsten is a vital war metal; (2) the far east—China, Burma and South Korea—is the world's main source of it.

Tungsten is necessary in the manufacture of steel for high speed machine tools, armor plate, antitank shells, jet engines — altogether just about every wartime use of steel. The U.S. is a big tungsten producer, but she has had to import a large part of her needs. In 1948, for instance, she imported about 50 per cent of her requirements from China.

This source has dried up now and because the metal is vital, the search for new supplies is being pressed. Portugal, Australia and Bolivia are all important producers. In Canada, two mines on the west coast have produced it. The Federal Government developed and operated one of them during World War II when there was also shortage trouble. In 1943 this mine—the "Emerald" near Salmo, BC—produced about 400 tons of concentrates.

After the war Canadian Exploration Ltd. acquired the property. In 1948 the company milled 76,148 tons of ore and recovered 1,409,297 lbs.

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Notice of Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½ cents) per share has been declared for the quarter ending March 31, 1951, payable on April 14, 1951, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 15, 1951.

By Order of the Board.

H. J. Farnan,
Secretary.

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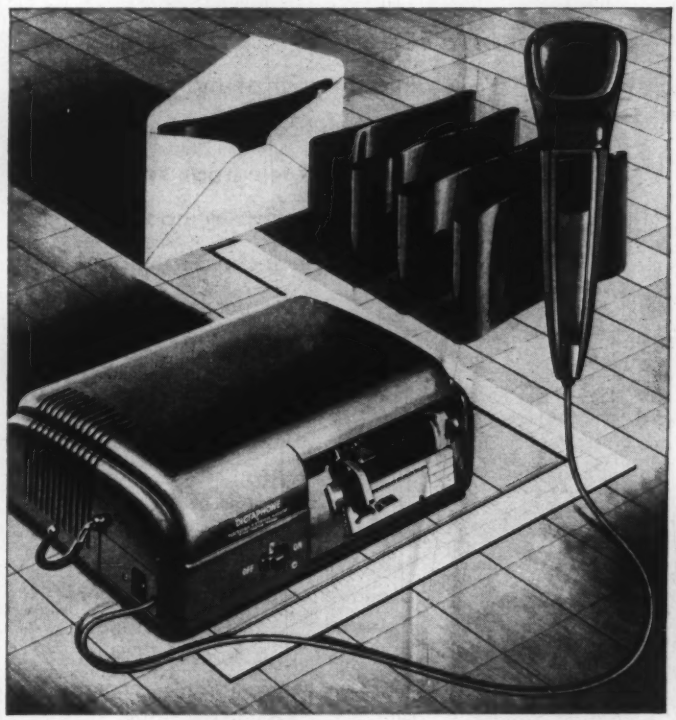

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of tungsten oxide. At the end of that year it stopped producing tungsten and concentrated on lead and zinc.

Last week, with tungsten about to come under strict allocation in the U.S., the Canadian Government moved to get the mine producing tungsten again. The Government acquired the remaining tungsten ore reserves within the area it originally developed for a cash payment of $328,000. An arrangement was made with Canadian Exploration whereby the company, on a cost plus basis, would get the mine producing tungsten again, and operate a mill on behalf of the Government at Government expense.

Companies:

WAY UP

THE new President of Chrysler Corp. of Canada, E. C. Row, has been associated with Chrysler and Dodge since 1916 when he started with Dodge Brothers in Detroit. He put in a year in their planning department, then joined a U.S. machine gun battalion where he served for two years.

After the war he went back to Dodge, and by 1932 was Production Manager of the company's export division. His association with Chrysler of Canada began ten years later when he was made Assistant to the President of the Canadian branch.

In this job he did important wartime work with Sorel Industries Ltd. A year later he was back in the U.S.

E. C. ROW

as General Manager of a Government ordnance depot, and didn't get back to his Canadian job until 1945. He was elected Vice-President and General Manager of the Canadian operations and held that position until he was elected President last month.

Policy:

25 SUITCASES A DAY

NEW BRUNSWICK is intensifying its efforts to persuade Ottawa to make more use of its surplus manpower and machines in the rearmament program.

In a recent two-week period, for example, the Canadian Commercial Corporation, a Federal Government agency, handed out 224 contracts for $5,000 and up. Only three of these went to New Brunswick, for a total of $30,888.

If Ottawa's excuse is that NB industries cannot now compete on a unit price basis for war contracts, NB feels it should be a matter of national policy to offer capital assistance at low rates of interest to permit plants in outlying provinces to expand, with assurance of orders to keep them going for a reasonable time.

Up to now, NB's established industries would hardly know there was a defence emergency if they didn't read the papers.

In fact, the most thriving business is the selling of suitcases — to young people leaving for Ontario. In one North Shore town alone 25 suitcases a day is the average.

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DOMINION SEED HOUSE, GEORGETOWN, ONT.

U.S. BUSINESS

SEAWAY: CROSSED FINGERS

THE DRIVE for the St. Lawrence seaway and power project is getting under way early in this congressional session, a hopeful sign for its eventual passage if the measure is pushed on through. The lead-off Government witnesses in hearings in the House put their chief emphasis on the seaway part of the project.

After the bill clears the lower house, and it could be months before it is brought to a vote, it must then be taken up in the Senate where 22 senators have indicated their support.

Strong support for the bill is evidenced by the steel industry for the first time but there still is formidable opposition to contend with from the coal, railway and utility interests. The State Department frankly has its fingers crossed on whether or no this important legislation will be acted upon in 1951.

Mining:

$10 MILLION HELP

JUST HOW urgent the metal shortage is becoming is evidenced by the Government's decision to put up $10 million to encourage prospectors to search for 25 critical minerals in U.S. soil. The Interior Department will use the funds to help prospectors and mine operators to search for and block-out new ore reserves. The capital will be provided on a matching basis with the requirement that some private capital is made available. The Government's share would be repayable from products of successful ventures.

■ On the big question of how long economic controls will be necessary, one top flight government official has been found who will hazard a guess. Economic Stabilization Administrator Eric Johnston says three years, barring full scale attack.

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE

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together with 5 other scholarships of $500 each. It is offered for open competition among boys in Grade IX or higher who wish to enter the School. Examination on 17th and 18th of May. Full particulars on request to The Headmaster, K. G. B. KETCHUM, B.A.

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The Colleges provide a four-year course of University standard in Arts or Engineering.

Sports play a large role in the activities at Canadian Services Colleges, including intercollegiate competition.

Graduates qualify for a commission in the Active or Reserve Forces of the Royal Canadian Navy, Canadian Army or Royal Canadian Air Force.

APPLICATIONS for the term commencing September, 1951, are now being received . . . Candidates must have passed examinations generally acceptable for entry to science faculties of Canadian Universities; have reached their sixteenth but not their twentieth birthday on the first of January preceding entrance. Naval applicants, except in the case of candidates from French classical colleges, must not have reached their nineteenth birthday on the first of January.

For full details apply to:

The Registrar, Royal Roads, Victoria, B.C.

The Registrar, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

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INSURANCE

THE SELF-INSURANCE POLICY

RELATIVELY few major companies today indulge in self-insurance although the practice is still followed by a great number of municipalities. Actually, self-insurance is a luxury that few companies, or municipalities, can afford, as some of them have discovered to their sorrow.

The classic example in this country was the City of Montreal which established a fire insurance fund in 1904. Each year $10,000 was set aside to cover any loss incurred. In 1922, with less than $200,000 in the fund, the city hall, valued at approximately $1,500,000 was destroyed, and in the same year two other municipal properties, with a value of about $160,000 were also destroyed by fire.

Self-insurance has been described as selfish insurance. Frequently it puts a double burden upon the taxpayers. To replace the destroyed property it may be necessary to do one of two things—assuming of course, that the fire insurance fund is insufficient for the purpose—float a bond issue or raise the tax rate. It may even be necessary to do both.

"It can't happen to us," is too frequently the viewpoint of the municipal authorities. Time and time again, however, this belief has, along with valuable property, gone up in smoke.

It has been estimated that less than two per cent of the property owned by private corporations in Canada and the United States is insured by means of self-insurance funds. Valuation of property owned by some of our larger corporations, such as International Nickel or Aluminum Co., is many times that of a great number of Canadian municipalities. If you, as a shareholder in one of these companies, should receive a letter stating that the company had suffered heavy fire loss, that the fire fund was insufficient and that it was necessary to assess the shareholders on a pro rata basis to rebuild the damaged properties, you would have a low opinion of the management.

And yet, in essence, that is what happens when municipal property is destroyed by fire, and the authorities are dependent upon a fire insurance fund for replacement. The fund has been built out of the taxpayers' money and if it is not sufficient, taxes may be increased.

Expert's Advice

A number of years ago Dr. S. S. Huebner, Professor of Insurance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Commerce, in conducting a survey for the Philadelphia Board of Education, made the following observations:

"A self-insurance fund must necessarily be conditioned, if there is to be a scientific assumption of risk, upon (a) a large enough number of risks of moderate value; (b) of about equal value and (c) isolated from each other so that the same fire may not extend to two or more of the units."

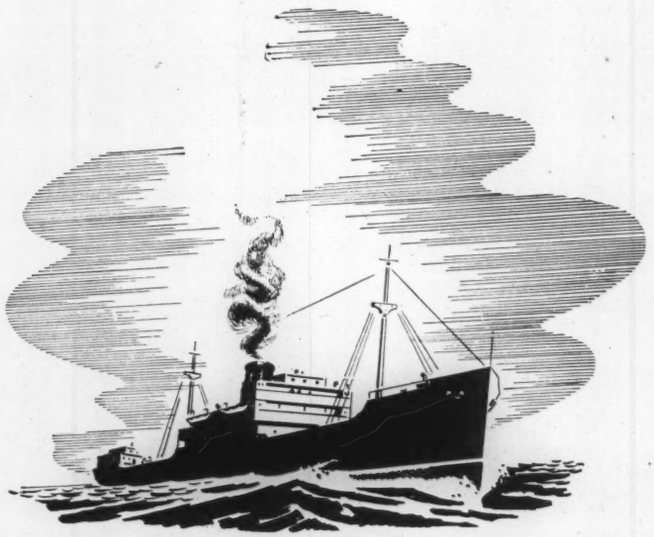
It is doubtful if very many Canadian municipalities could meet the foregoing conditions.

Proponents of self-insurance advocate it on the grounds of economy. But savings of years have been more than wiped out in a couple of hours. Any savings have been illusory rather than real. Experience over many years has shown that seldom has there been any real savings from the establishment of a self-insurance fund; in the long run, its disadvantages far outweigh its advantages.

—Douglas R. Weston

■ New writings in 1950 totalling over $15 million are reported by **Sovereign Life.** This brings its total insurance in force, exclusive of immediate annuity business, to about $102.5 million.

■ Superintendent of agencies for Confederation Life, **P. R. M. Wallis** is going to England where he will be responsible for the entire agency operations in the U.K. This is pending the appointment of a permanent successor to N. Wallis Street who is retiring as U.K. Manager.



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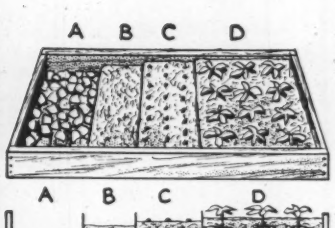
AROUND THE HOME



SEED FLAT

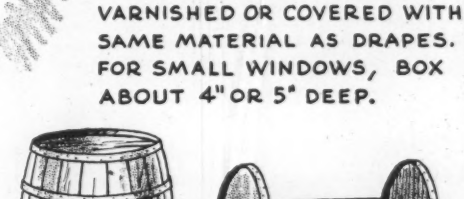
FISH BOX...
(A) FIRST PLACE GOOD DRAINAGE MATERIAL AT BOTTOM.
(B) SOIL OF COARSE SAND, LOAM AND WELL-ROTTED HUMUS. FILL BOX AND FIRM LIGHTLY.
(C) SEEDS PLANTED WITH CARE- ABOUT 2" APART — WITH ONLY A LIGHT COVERING.
(D) LITTLE SEEDLINGS THINNED OUT TO PERMIT BETTER GROWTH. WATER IN THE MORNING; SHADE DURING HEAT OF THE DAY.
TRANSPLANT AFTER TWO SETS OF LEAVES HAVE FORMED.

VALANCE BOXES

FOR NARROW WINDOWS — BOX MAY BE OF FIR PLYWOOD, WITH COAT OF VARNISH.
FOR PICTURE OR BAY WINDOW— 2 BOXES MAY BE MADE, WITH AN EXTENSION CENTRE.
MAY BE ENAMELLED, PAINTED, VARNISHED OR COVERED WITH SAME MATERIAL AS DRAPES.
FOR SMALL WINDOWS, BOX ABOUT 4" OR 5" DEEP.

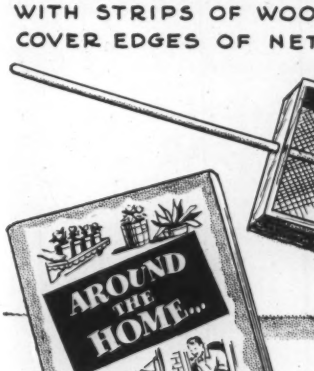
ASH OR SOIL SIFTER

TAKE ABOUT 1/4 OF A BUTTER BOX. REMOVE BOTTOM. BORE HOLES FOR BROOM HANDLE. TACK ON FINE CHICKEN NETTING. TRIM WITH STRIPS OF WOOD TO COVER EDGES OF NETTING.



WOOD BOX FOR THE COTTAGE

REMOVE A FEW STAVES FROM ONE SIDE. BIND REMAINING STAVES IN PLACE WITH METAL HOOPS. PAINT TO HARMONIZE WITH COLOR SCHEME OF ROOM. TACK TWO BLOCKS ON EACH SIDE TO PREVENT ROCKING.



There are many other interesting little ideas like these in the booklet "AROUND THE HOME". Write for your copy to Tom Gard, c/o MOLSON'S (ONTARIO) LIMITED, P.O. Box 490, Adelaide St. Station, TORONTO.

It is with sincere pleasure that I return for a second series of these informal chats. It is still my purpose to share with you practical ideas that can be used to improve your garden and your home — all tried in my workshop or gleaned from my jaunts across the province. Your comments on the suggestions given or requests for more details on any of the items described will be welcomed.

Valance Boxes

One of my New Year's resolutions that has just been fulfilled is completing valance boxes for our living room and dining room. The job has been hanging fire for several months and it was my 12-year-old boy who finally shamed me into doing it. I'm still not certain that his mother hadn't put him up to it, but he came home from the school shop with a miniature box, complete to scale and trim! They weren't too difficult once started and did add a great deal to the appearance of the rooms. I chose dressed inch lumber as the rooms and windows are quite large and could stand the "heaviness" of this material. If your eye must watch the purse strings, use packing box material or cheap lumber and cover it with tag ends of the drapes.

Spring Is Almost Here

One other task that has been completed just in time to get under the wire is an ash sifter from the bottom section of a butter box. I had seen one over a year ago and always intended making one but didn't get around to it. Oh well, this is the season when it is of most use now that the coal furnace always seems to be getting away from me or is on its way out.

It is also time for seed flats and seed planting. I hope you are not one of those who always gets their seeds planted too early — unless, of course, you have a cold frame for the first transplanting. Follow the instructions given with the diagram for filling the flat and planting the seeds. Place the flats where they will get plenty of sunlight for sturdy plants.

You will find the wood-box idea a practical one for the cottage. The barrel has been rounded up but the project is still not completed. I'll soon be forced into it as the cottage season will be here before we know it.

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